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Price twenty pence

Government support falls by 5%

Public support for the Government dropped over the past week, with 38 per cent of respondents in a new Mori opinion poll for *The Economist* saying they would vote Conservative at a general election, as against 43 per cent last week. The poll taken on Tuesday and Wednesday after the sinking of the General Belgrano and as the news of the HMS Sheffield's destruction became known, showed support for the Liberal/SDP Alliance at 29 per cent and Labour support at 32 per cent

World Cup boycott call

Scotland's football players' union have called for a World Cup boycott because of the participation of Argentina. English players have rejected the idea as being 'far too premature' Page19

Filibuster risk to Ulster Bill

Senior ministers seem to accept the possibility that the Government's Northern Ireland Bill might be filibustered into the ground by hardline Commons opponents when it goes into its committee stage on the floor of the House Page 3

Reagan clears budget hurdle

President Reagan cleared the first important hurdle in his second drive to achieve a budget compromise by mobilizing Senate Republicans behind a new 1983 federal spending packag approved by the budget committee Page 6

A-plant setback

Construction of the Bilbao nuclear power plant has been halted again when employees walked off the site after the killing of the chief engineer by ETA Page 7

£3m Labour plea

Unions will be asked to contribute £3m to the Labour Party for the next general election and also to help to reduce the party's overdraft Page 2

Street 'ambush'

The police are treating seriously reports that private contractors were ambushed and attacked while collecting rubbish during a dustmans' strike in Wandsworth, south London Page 3

Document order

Lord Cockfield, Minister of State at the Treasury, has been ordered by a High Court judge in London to hand over government papers on British airport landing charges Page 3

Monopoly trial

Thomson Newspapers and Southam Inc, Canada's largest newspaper chains, are to stand trial on monopoly charges arising from the closure of the Ottawa *Journal* and the Winnipeg *Tribune* Page 6

Poll results

Full details of yesterday's local government election results will appear in *The Times* tomorrow together with an analysis by Mr Ivor Crewe, project director of British Election Studies at the University of Essex

'French' Proms

This year's Proms season, opening on July 16, has a distinct French theme to its 57 concerts. Ticket prices are up, but a BBC-British Rail scheme offers substantial saving on fares for concergoers Pages 12 and 13.

Preview

On Sunday, 18,000 runners will set off from Greenwich Park to Westminster Bridge. The London Marathon was established last year as one of the capital's great sporting occasions, and today's Preview, the 16-page arts and entertainments guide published each Friday with The Times, contains a detailed map of the course.

Two more Harriers reported lost in Falklands zone

● Two of the British task force's Sea Harrier fighter-bombers were lost yesterday in the Falkland exclusion zone and their pilots missing, presumed dead. There were rumours of an "accident" on the aircraft carrier Hermes, while the Ministry of Defence refused to discuss any further task force casualties.

● Peru's ceasefire plan, which won Britain's provisional agreement, collapsed when Argentina refused to consider any withdrawal of its troops from the Falklands.

● United Nations peace efforts were still meeting obstacles, and there was growing concern in the American State Department that the crisis will badly damage Washington's Long-term interests in Latin America.

● The Ministry of Defence said 20 officers and men are presumed dead and 24 injured in the HMS Sheffield disaster.

Sheffield toll put at 20

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Two Sea Harrier aircraft from the British task force were reported to have been lost inside the Falklands exclusion zone last night.

The report came shortly after the Ministry of Defence had refused to discuss any further casualties, operational or accidental, involving the task force.

There had been persistent rumours in London, Washington and Buenos Aires about an "accident" on HMS Hermes, one of the two task force carriers, which is serving as flagship for Rear-Admiral John Woodward.

The ministry spokesman, Mr Ian McDonald, said at a briefing last night that there had been further operations reported in the South Atlantic. He refused, significantly, to answer several questions about an "accident" on Hermes however, confirming only that the ship was still in action.

The two pilots of the Harriers were said last night to be missing, presumed dead, and their next of kin had been informed.

The loss of two aircraft brings down the total number with the task force from 20 to 17. The reports, however, still awaited official confirmation last night.

Twenty officers and men are "presumed dead" after the disaster in the South Atlantic on Tuesday when the destroyer HMS Sheffield was struck by an Argentine missile and caught fire.

A further 24 sustained injuries and are receiving medical treatment. Only one of these is on the list of "seriously ill", the Ministry of Defence anounced last night. The other 242 members of the crew are all well, according to Mr Ian Macdonald, the ministry spokesman, and have been transferred to other ships in the task force. All next of kin have been informed.

The spokesman appealed to the news media to "respect the grief and privacy of all the families involved".

Mr Macdonald made it clear that there had been no reports of further action involving the task force. Patrols to enforce the total exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands were continuing.

Mr Macdonald pointedly refused to answer questions about an "accident" involving HMS Hermes, the task force's flagship.

The Hermes, he said, was still in action. "But I am not able to go into details of whether or not there has been any accident."

He was also questioned about the failure of HMS Sheffield's advanced radar and air defence missiles to protect it form the Exocet. It was generally recognized that sea-slimming missiles were among the most difficult to counter. Plans were in hand to improve the Seawolf anti-missile missile — which is now fitted to only two of the warships known to be with the task force.

Mr John Nott, the Defence Secretary, said that he was giving high priority to Seawolf in the defence programme.

The casualty list:

Deceased: Petty Officer (Marine Engineering Mechanical) David Briggs, aged 25, of Lee-on-Solent.

Presumed dead: Lieutenant Commander John Woodhead, 40, of Stubbington; Lieutenant Commander David Balfour, 37, of Hindhead; Sub Lieutenant Richard Emly, 36, of Havant; Master at Arms Brian Welsh, 34, of Gateshead, Tyne and Wear; Petty Officer Cook Robert Fagan, 34, of Stubbington; Acting Chief Weapons Engineering Mechanic Michael Till, 35, of Stubbington; Weapons Electric Artificer 1 Kevin Sullivan, 35, of Portchester, Hampshire; Weapons Engineering Mechanic 2 Barry Wallis, 20, of Portchaster; Cook Neil Goodall, 20, of Enfield; Leading Cook Tony Marshall, 31, of Gosport; Cook Andrew Swallow, 18, of Bembridge, Isle of Wight; Weapons Electrical Artificer 1 Anthony Eggington, 35, of Purbrook, Hants; Petty Officer Weapons Engineering Mechanic (Madio) Anthony Eggington, 35, of Purbrook, Hants; Petty Officer Weapons Engineering Mechanic (Madio) Anthony Norman, 25, of Gosport; Leading Maring Engineering Mechanic (Mechanics) Allan Knowles, 31, of Gosport; Cook David Osborne, 22, of Portsmouth; Leading Cook Adrian Wellstead, 26, of Portsmouth; Catering Assistant Darryl Cope, 21, of Stourport; Lai Chi Keung, 31, of Hongkong; Cook Kevin Williams, 20, of Gosport.

□ An angry argument emerged last night between editors and the Government ver press and broadcast coverage of the Falklands action. Mrs Thatcher complained in the Commons that she had heard from people who watched and listened more than she did that the Argentine and British forces were "almost being treated as equals".

The Prime Minister claimed that "many people" were concerned that the case for British troops was not being put over fully and effectively.

It later emerged in Whitehall that Mr Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, and senior officers had many complaints over what they saw as the surfeit of armchair strategists in broadcast and press coverage.

Parliamentary report, page 4



Mrs Thatcher leaves 10 Downing St for the now daily debate on the Falklands crisis in the Commons.



Early breakthrough not expected

Junta stands by its terms

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, May 6

Argentina was last night standing by the main elements of its preconditions for a negotiated settlement of the Falklands crisis. Despite the flurry of diplomatic activity, the feeling in Buenos Aires was that a breakthrough was not imminent.

The Government said it could not accept the withdrawal of troops from the islands as a precondition for negotiations and insisted that it would not enter talks until hostilities ended and international sanctions were lifted.

For the first time since the crisis began a Cabinet Minister was authorized by the junta today to outline the Government's position at a press conference.

Señor Amadeo Frugoli, the Defence Minister (who as a civilian ranks as a comparatively junior member of the administration), when asked to state the circumstances under which troops would be withdrawn, said: "Argentina has maintained that its undeniable claim of sovereignty over the islands be recognized as such. Provided it does not offend our honour and legitimate rights we are prepared to consider withdrawing the troops."

These ANTI-TRUCE missiles are quite lethal...
NO! NO!

He sidestepped questions about whether sovereignty was negotiable, stating: "Mediation under the good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General has not yet started and it would not be the correct time or place to suggest what would be the terms under which such a measure could take place."

That response, according to the Foreign Ministry, should not be interpreted as a softening of Argentina's repeated insistence that it would negotiate everything but sovereignty.

Señor Frugoli emphatically denied that Argentina had sought military aid from the Soviet Union or anybody else, but did not rule it out in the future.

There were repeated rumours today that the British aircraft carrier Hermes had come under attack, but Señor Frugoli said merely that information would be released in due course.

Britain seen in US as on defensive

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, May 6

Britain has been put on the defensive, both militarily and diplomatically, as a result of the sinking of the Argentine criuser General Belgrano and the attack on the British destroyer HMS Sheffield in the battle over the Falkland Islands in the view of American officials.

The officials are now urgently trying to devise a diplomatic formula which will help to extricate Britain from a tight corner and, at the same time, limit the damage which the crisis threatens to cause to American interests in Latin America and Europe.

There is real concern in State Department circles that the United States could emerge from the Falklands dispute in worse diplomatic shape than either Britian of Argentina. Its relations with Latin America have been severely damaged already as result of its decision to side with Britain. There is now a danger that it could find itself on the side of the "loser" unless a dilomatic compromise can be found.

President Reagan, answering questions during a brief impromtu press conference at the White House today, did not comment on the latest attempts to find a peaceful solution. However, he told a questioner that he did not see a danger that the Falkland Islands conflict could grow into a wider war involving the United States and the Soviet Union.

He said the United Stated remained dedicated to a peaceful, negotiated settlement, based on Security Council resolution number 502. American officals emphasized that this resolution called both for a ceasefire and *A withdrawal of Argentine forces.* "The two principles of a ceasefire and a withdrawal have to be linked in accordance with resolution 502," a Sate Department spokesman said today.

The dramatic change in Britain's diplomatic and military position, in the American view, has been brought about by the sinking of the General Belgrano and the destruction of HMS Sheffield.

The huge loss of life involved in the Belgrano incident has caused a substantial erosion of international sympathy, particularly in Europe, for Britain's position in the dispute. The missile attack on HMS Sheffield has revealed how vulnerable other ships in the task force could be to similar attacks.

The Sheffield incident also has dispelled the widely held view here that the Argentines would be either unwilling of unable to put up effective resistance to the British if fighting started.

"Mrs Thatcher must now make some tough and painful choices," one source commented. Either she could go for an all-out military victory, which would be terribly bloody and would cause the further loss of world sympathy, or she could seek a diplomatic solution. However, the Argentines, having blooded the British nose, seem in no mood to compromize on their insistence that Agentine sovereignty over the Falklands should be assured.

There are already indications that Britain, in its search for a compromise, is prepared to soften its position about the need for the 1,800 islanders to be able to determine their own future.

Last week British spokesmen were insisting that the wishes of the islanders should be "paramount". Now, however, they are simply saying that a solution should include "a mechanism for the islanders to express their will and for their wishes to be respected."

Argentina has already taken the diplomatic initiative by being the first to announce broad acceptance of the peace proposal put forward by Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General.

Argentina rejects withdrawal

Peru's ceasefire move collapse

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A plan for a ceasefire in the South Atlantic from 5pm London time today, to which the British Government had provisionally agreed, collapsed yesterday, when the Argentine Government refused to contemplate withdrawing its forces from the Falkland Islands.

At the same time it became known that the Prime Minister has secured the authority of the full Cabinet for an attack on airbases in mainland Argentina if this is seen as imperative for the protection of the task force.

The Peruvian Government, which with American support had acted as intermediary, reported that it had decided, after informal discussions with Argentine representatives in Lima, that it judged it wiser not even to present the peace plan formally for fear of prejudicing its relations with the Argentine government and its future usefulness.

The Peruvians reported that the Argentines appeared confident that the United Nations Security Council would enforce a ceasefire which allowed them to remain on the islands. Britain is confident that this belief is baseless.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, said last night: "I am deeply disappointed that Argentine intransigence has once again frustrated a constructive initiative. Had they genuinely wanted peace they would have accepted the latest proposal put to them and we could have had a ceasefire in place by 5 pm tomorrow.".

At Westminster the news destroyed hopes among MPs of all parties, which though modest, had grown stronger in the previous 48 hours, that a ceasefire was in prospect.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister at question time showed some foreboding when Mr Michael Foot, the Opposition leader, suggested there was a chance of a ceasefire and a real peace settlement. Mrs Thatcher thought it likely that the Argentines were concentrating on a ceasefire without withdrawal — "a very evident ploy to keep them in possession of their ill-gotten gains".

Although a minority in the Labour Party, led by Mr Tony Benn, are urging the Government to agree to the unconditional ceasefire which Argentina seeks, Mr Foot and the Shadow Cabinet, with the majority of Labour MPs and the other opposition parties, agree with the Government's refusal to contemplate it.

Labour was last night insisting, however, that the failure of the Peruvian initiative obliged the Government to pursue a settlement with equal vigour through the Unted Nations. Mrs Thatcher yesterday told MPs that the Government welcomed the Secretary-General's ideas and could accept them as a framework for more specific proposals, and Mr Foot welcomed the tone of her response.

She told him that the Secretary-General's proposals were not specific, and there was no timetable, but they did link cessation of hostilities with withdrawal.

Labour backbenchers failed to get a promise from Mrs Thatcher in the Commons that there would be no British attack on the Argentine mainland.

Wary welcome for UN 'framework'

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday gave a guarded and wary celcome to what she called "the ideas" put forward by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as the basis for a negotiated peace settlement of the Falkland Islands crisis. The Prime Minister emphasized that the ideas being put for ward by Señor Pérez de Cuéllar should be looked on only as a framework on which to build and that they contained no specific details and there was no timetable attached to them. Mrs Thatcher told the House: "We welcome the ideas that the Secretary-General has put forward and we accept them as a framework on which mre specific proposals can be built."

Pressed by Mr Michael Foot the Labour leader, to give her reactions tohe various diplomatic moves now under way because there appeared to be a real move towards a sensible ceasefire, Mrs Thatcher replied that the government was right to be "very, very wary". The Argentines, she said, could well be concentating on a cease fire without withdrawal. That would be a very evident ploy to keep them in possession of their ill-gotten gains.

To loud cheers from the Conservative benches, Mrs Thatcher told the House: "The whole of amndatory resolution 502 has to be accepted and there can be no ceasefire unless it is accompanied by a withdrawal which is fully and properly supervised."

The Prime Minister pointed out that there had been various, rather conflicting reports about the Argentine response to the Secretary-General's ideas. It seemed clear that while they were very interested in a ceasefire, they might not accept withdrawal and might do it on a totally different basis or require undertakings about soveriegnty.

Continued on back page, col 4

6% for doctors, dentists, civil servants and Forces

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The Government yesterday announced that it had agreed to pay rises of about 6 per cent for civil servants, the armed forces and doctors and dentists. The forces will receive increases averaging 6.1 per cent, white collar civil servants willget an average 5.9 per cent rise as expected.

The increase for doctors and dentists will be 6 per cent and the Government has refused to pay an extra 3 per cent which was held over from last year's settlement.

All the increases exceed the 4 per cent target set for public service pay increases this year and ministers hope that the 2 per cent overshoot can be accommodatedby savings, although as a last resort it was made clear yesterday that the Government would fund the excess from the contingency reserve.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher announced the awards in a written answer in the Commons yesterday. Increases for non-manual civil servants will range from 4.75 per cent to 6.25 per cent, with the highest increases going to more experienced staff. The Government has accepted the decision of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal which rejected the union's 13 per cent demand but also improved the Governments 'market forces' offer of nil to 5.5 per cent.

The 330,000 service personnel will get the 6.1 per cent average rise from April 1. The Review Body on Armed Forces Pay said in its report that the increases recommended were "in our judgment appropriate for implementation now. They represent our assessment of what is required to maintain adequate recruitment to and especially retention in the armed forces".

The Government accepted in full the review body's recommendation and also the report of the Doctors and

Army Pay Rises

	Present	Rec'mended
Brigadier	£20,900	£22,750
Colonel	£17,480	£18,998
Lt-Colonel	£15,012	£16,337
Major	£11,304	£12,103
Captain	£8,979	£9,574
Lieutenant	£7,220	£7,674
2nd L'tenant	£5,950	£6,249
WO1	£8,380	£8,913
Sergeant	£6,986	£7,380
Private 1V	£4,084	£4,249

The recommended military salaries for officers are higher than the current rates by between 4.6 per cent and 8.9 per cent; for warrant officers and senior NCOs by between 5.6 per cent and 7 per cent and for corporals and below by between 4 per cent and 5.8 per cent.

These are basic figures on appointment. Some members of the Armed Forces are eligible for additional payments according to the nature of their duties and responsibilities.

Dentists Review Body, which recommended average 6 per cent increases from April 1. Last year the Government agreed to a similar increase but postponed payment of a further 3 per cent and made clear yesterday that the 3 per cent would likewise not be paid this year.

Mrs Thatcher said in the written answer that the increases would be met in part within existing cash limits and estimates.

□ The pay award to doctors and dentists, which breaks the health service 4 per cent limit, will spur the other health service unions in their pay campaign (Felicity Jones writes).

The increase of 5.5 per cent for most doctors and dentists, with a special award of 6.3 to 8 per cent to junior hospital doctors, means that an extra £50m will have to be found.

It is thought the government plans to meet three-quarters of this extra spending from its contingency reserves and expects the rest to be met by health authorities.

The proffesional bodies are unhappy that the full recommendation of the review body for a further 3 per cent will not be implemented.

Dr John Havard, secretary ofhe British Medical Association (BMA), said that for the second year runnig the award left NHS doctors and dentists' pay below the levels thought appropriate by the review body.

The (BMA) has called on the Secretary of State for Health and Social Services to explain his reasons for this.

□ Almost half of the one million people working in the health service are taking home wages below the official government poverty line, according to the Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse) (Jeannette Mitchell writes).

Four hundred thousand staff, including 200,000 nurses, take home less than £82 a week, the level at which Family Income Supplement is payable for a family with two children, Cohse claims in a new report, *The facts on NHS low pay*, published yesterday.

£3m sought from unions for Labour poll fund

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders are to be asked to dig deep into their political funds to provide the Labour Party with a £3m "war chest" for the next general election. They will also be called on for some immediate help to reduce the party's overdraft which, it is authoritatively calculated, will stand at £498,000 at the end of this year.

At a meeting next Wednesday, Trade Unions for Labour Victory will set in motion the process of fund raising to restore Labour's sagging financial position. Talks with Mr James Mortimer, the party's new general secretary, are expected to be the first step.

Mr David Basnett, chairman of TULV and general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said yesterday: "We will be discussing how we can get together with the Labour Party to search for a solution to its financial problems and to talk about the need for the early establishment of a substantial general election fund."

TULV has resources of about £250,000 raised by a voluntary levy of affiliated unions earlier this years, but this is being given only for specific political provects on which union leaders can agree.

Labour's national executive is likely to propose to the annual conference in Blackpool in October that the per capita affiliation fee payable by the unions should rise by 5p a year to 50p from next January. But even that small increase will meet some opposition.

Burdened with rising costs and falling membership subscriptions, and the added expense of contributing towards the TUC's £1m campaign fund to fight the Government's new labour laws, some unions are arguing that they simply cannot afford to give more to the party.

And although "Bishop's Stortford Peace", named after the summit conference between the party and the union feld in January, is supposed still to be active, the old political divisions between left and right continue to make themselves felt. Right-wing leaders of the electricians' union, for example, are declining to go along with a move to accelerate the payment of affiliation fees to the beginning of the year in which they are due.

The forthcoming talks on Labour's financial difficulties could broaden into a more general debate on organization and policy designed to sustain the fragile political truce that will come under pressure at union conferences this summer.



Softly, softly cricket

Graham Saville, the former Essex batsman, explaining cricket techniques at Lord's training school yesterday to Police Constable Geoff Ringham, one of a group of London policemen who will try to teach softball ball cricket to young people from inner-city areas

Bob Carter, the former Worcestershire bowler, (centre) helped to put the officers, volunteers from beats concerned with community policing, through their paces.

A second group will attend the school early next month so that all the Metropolitan divisions are represented. It is hoped to organize a competition between police divisions later this year.

Snow not the Falklands provides the talking point in Scottish polls

By Jonathan Wills, Scottish Correspondent

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Voters in central and southern Scotland woke up to an unseasonably white polling day yesterday. Heavy snow made roads difficult and most polling stations reported a slow start.

The snow eased in Glasgow by mid-morning and there was brisker voting around lunchtime but, as is traditional in the West of Scotland, the ballot boxes did most of their business after 5 pm.

In the Lothian region, where the Labour administration was defending a one seat majority, against a strong challenge from the SDP/Liberal Alliance and the Conservatives, the snow persisted until mid-afternoon and polling was reported to be very slow.

Similar reports came from Tayside, Fife and the Borders regions.

Further north, the weather was better. A cold but dry day provided little excuse for light polling in Grampian and the *Highlands*.

Grampian's Conservative stronghold seemed unlikely to fall to pressure from Labour, Scottish National Party and alliance candidates contesting 44 seats.

Ten grampian councillors, 8 Conservatives, have been elected unopposed.

North of the Highland line, party politics are largely eschewed by candidates for local government. Only 12 of the candidates fighting 27 contested seats in the Highland region wore party labels. Logistical problems in that large area of Scotland will delay the start of the Highlands count until 9 am today.

Sunshine greeted a fair turnout of voters in the Western Isles, whose weather was, as usual, the opposite of that in the central lowlands. "*No party politics, please*", was the clear message in the 11 contested seats, where only independents were standing.

Polling was described as light in Shetland, where only nine of the 25 seats were contested. The weather was fine, for a change, but little change seems likely in a council dominated by independents with leanings towards the Shetland home-rule movement. One home-rule candidate was standing in Orkney.

A subject of controversy in the Orkney press lately has been the Orkney Labour Party's decision to field five candidates, an unprecedented move in islands where councillors' party affiliations are usually a matter for reticence.

Throughout Scotland the weather was the predominant topic of conversation on polling day, eclipsing the Falklands crisis and the Government's forthcoming £45m sanctions against Lothian Region, where the Secretary of State for Scotland has accused the ruling Labour group of excessive and unreasonable spending.

The big fear of the SDP/Liberal Alliance was that it would be squeezed out by the Falklands issue, which has take attention from the "community politics" of Liberal and SDP candidates.

Mr David Miller general secretary of the Liberal Party in Scotland, blamed the media for the apparent lack of interest in the election: "I think they have neglected it", he said, "I think this is worrying because we in the Liberal party believe that democracy is a relatively fragile plant".

Local government spending cuts in Birmingham led to the press having to pay for *facilities to report election* results (the Press Association reports).

Media organizations were told that they could not have telephone facilities in the Council House and that if late-night access to the press room required security men, who man the doors, would have to be paid.

Plea for heritage fund aid to buy Aintree

By Frances Gibb

The Jockey Club has appealed for help to the trustees of the National Heritage Memorial Fund, in its efforts to raise £7m to buy Aintree racecourse and save the Grand National.

The public appeal to save the racecourse, which will probably be formally launched in July, comes after a decision by the Aintree owner, Mr Bill Davies, a property dealer and chairman of the Walton Group, to sell.

He is giving the Jockey Club first option at a price of £7m until November 1 and a trust has been formed by the club, which owns several other racecourses through the Racecourse Holdings Trust, to raise the funds.

The Jockey Club said yesterday: "We have been advised it would take three years to raise the money and six months to plan the appeal. But as we have not got that time to raise the money, we are hoping to reduce the planning period and launch the appeal probably in July."

Mr Davies bought the 260-acre racecourse from Topham's in 1974 for £3.25m. It was sold to Topham's in 1949 by Lord Sefton; he had lent the property to Topham's in 1839, the third year of the Grand National.

If the Jockey Club is successful, the racecourse will be the first to have been bought by public appeal.

Trickster in 'Times' move jailed

A confidence man who made inquiries about buying The Times publication group, and the Linwood car plant in Scotland and offered to assist BL, was jailed for two years by the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Kalyan Basu, aged 62, was convicted on 10 charges of obtaining a total of £15,800 and a cheque for £10,600 by deception between January and July last year. Judge Hammerton said that Basu, a graduate of Calcutta University, had misused and abused his abilities and only his poor health had saved him from a *much longer sentence.*

Mr Alan Suckling, for the prosecution, described Basu as an experienced confidence trickster who arrived in England in 1980 in a crumpled suit and with £100 in his wallet. Within weeks Basu had a head full of criminal schemes *which he* hoped would bring in rich rewards before he disappeared again. He posed as a millionaire financier with large sums of money in Swiss and German banks to invest.

It was done so that he could obtain cash advances and *live in style*

Former pop manager gets 3 years

Tam Paton, the former manager of the pop group the Bay City Rollers, was jailed for three years yesterday, after he pleaded guilty to an amended indictment on the fourth day of his trial at the High Court in Edinburgh.

Paton, aged 43, admitted conducting himself in a shamelessly indecent manner towards 2 teenage boys, now aged between 15 and 20, and others unknown between January 1978 and December 1980 at his home at Little Kellerstain, Gogar, near Edinburgh.

He also admitted having a controlled drug in his possession and committing an act of gross indecency with a boy aged 14 and two other boys, showing the boys films of an obscene and indecent nature and supplying them with liquor and stupifying drugs all of which were likely to deprave and corrupt them and seduce them to indecent practices and behaviour.

Anaesthetic 'led to death'

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

A woman died from the effects of an anaesthetic used in two routine operations within a week, an inquest in Rotherham, South Yorkshire, was told yesterday.

Mrs Hazel Tether, aged 39, an office cleaner, died two weeks after an operation at Rotherham District General hospital, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, on a fractured ankle. Yesterday, the inquest was told that the anaesthetic halothane was used during two operations in the space of five days.

Mrs Tether suffered no ill effects after the first operation but after a second operation she became ill after being allowed home. She died on March 8, 14 days after the second operation.

Dr David Slater, a pathologist, *said yesterday*, that death was due to acute liver failure caused by Mrs Tether's sensitivity to halothane. There was a one in 10,000 chance of death if halothane was used twice in a short space of time.

Dr David Edbrooke, the anaesthetist at the second operation, said it was impossible to detect sensitivity before it was used.

Mr Kenneth Potter, the coroner, recorded a verdict of misadventure, but said he would draw the case to the attention of the British Committee on the Safety of Drugs.

Afterwards, Mr Roy Tether, Mrs Tether's husband, a steelworker, of Watson Mount, Kimberworth, Rotherham, said: "I will be taking legal action against the hospital."

Shortage of students shuts 50 courses

By John O'Leary of the "Times Higher Educational Supplement"

More than 50 courses in colleges and polytechnics are to close and the future of another 340 will be reconsidered because they are running with fewer than the minimum number of students required by the Department of Education and Science. That means that at least one in seven advanced courses outside the universities is undersubscribed.

The figures came to light after a survey by the department which was considered on Tuesday by the new National Advisory Body for local authority higher education. They come at a time of record student numbers in the polytechnics and represent, according to a paper from the department, "a prima facie case for rationalization".

Approval is to be withdrawn in September from the *most seriously undersubscribed* courses, which are said to be "something in excess of 50". The advisory body is to discuss the fate of the remaining 340 with the institutions involved and their local authorities, but it expects to close only a few in September.

More than 10,000 students are enrolled on the 340 courses under discussion, representing about 4 per cent of the student population in advanced further education. However, the department estimates that they may be pre-empting 8 per cent of the resources available for advanced courses.

Of the courses involved, about 130 have failed to meet their minimum targets for *each of the past two years* and 47 colleges are named as having 20 per cent of more of their advanced courses undersubscribed. Most of those are either predominantly engaged in non-advanced further education of are small, specialized *institutions*.

The larger polytechnics have the greatest number of courses described as "weakly recruited". Manchester polytechnic has 19, Leeds 18 and both Sheffield and Liverpool 17. However, Dr George Tooey, principal of Sheffield polytechnic, complained that the figures took no account of joint teaching arrangements or other special circumstances.

Most of the undersubscribed courses fall into seven subject areas: nursing and health education; mining, metal technology and material science; hotel catering and institutional management; nautical studies; surveying; textile technology and manufacture; and physi*cal science. Teacher training* was excluded from the review, as were the voluntary colleges.

On average, the courses have only 28 students enrolled in each year, described in the department's paper as "far below the optium economic number". *Most were* allowed to run either in the hope that numbers would pick up later.

Doctors' drive for health

Doctors from Charing Cross Hospital, London, saddened by the amount of time they spend in treating preventable disease, have organized four public meetings to encourage a healthier life in their local community (our Medical Correspondent writes).

Miss Anna Ford last night introduced the first meeting on coronary heart disease. When two physicians explained the preventable nature of many of the causes of that condition and the need for regular blood pres*sure checks.*

Damages plea

Mrs Rosina McLoughlin, aged 48, of Town Closed, Sawston, Cambridgeshire, who suffered nervous shock after learning that her daughter had been killed and other family members had been unjured in a crash yesterday won the right to claim compensation for her illness.

Five law Lords ruled that she was entitled to sue for damages, although she was not at the scene of the accident. Law report, page 8.

Soliciting fine

Miss Sophie Cordle, aged 24, of Paddington, west London, who is the daughter of Mr John Cordle, a former Conservative MP, admitted soliciting when she appeared at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday. Miss Cordle, a former heroin addict, was fined £25 or given an alternative of a day's *detention.*

Security check

Security at a Northampton probation office has been tightened after confidential files were found by a man walking his dog in a wood. The chief probation officer said he believed that the files were placed by mistake with rubbish outside the office and then blown into the wood near by.

School level crossing complaints

By David Nicholson-Lord

Safety rules for level crossings have been questioned in the light of a move by British Rail to install an automatic "half-barrier" next to a nursery and infants' school near Cambridge.

The proposal has led to protests and appeals for government intervention. Residents argue that the barrier will leave half the road and a pavement "com*pletely open" to small chil*dren. They claim that such a barrier has never before been installed next to a school.

British Rail describes that claim as sweeping and says it wants to cut costs by replacing a manned crossing. But its plan has led Mr Robert Rhodes James, Conservative MP for Cambridge, to seek the intervention of Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, and Sir Peter Parker, British Rail's chairman.

Mr Rhodes James said yesterday that he was worried about the safety aspects. "Small children can easily walk under a half barrier. There is no precedent for having one in the immediate vicinity of an infants' school."

The crossing cuts the village of Cherry Hinton in half. Objections have come from the city and county councils and from a dozen local head teachers, as well as parents and residents.

The heads want a full barrier and describe the present proposal as a "quite unacceptable experiment in the safety of young children".

Mrs Mary Simpson, head of Cherry Hinton infants' school, which has 230 children aged up to seven, said yesterday "No economic reason is worth risking a child's life. It is all very well to say that mothers can hang on to toddlers but that just does not always happen in a normal world".

Concern about the half barriers stems from their design, consisting of two hinged booms which obstruct only the left hand side of the road approach. Lowered, they come down to about 3ft 6inches above ground level. Objectors want to see four booms complete with protective "skirts" so that children can not run through without realizing it.

The automatic half barrier is described by British Rail and the Department of Transport as a safe and cheap replacement for manned barriers. Although the department give final approval to a draft order sumitted by British Rail, a department inspector has apparently *sanctioned preliminary approval.*

Yesterday however, neither the department nor British Rail seemed sure of where responsibility lay. The procedure for approval is laid down in the British Transport Commission Act of 1957

Battle over satellite TV

By Kenneth Gosling

Battle has been joined between the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) over which satellite transmission system is suitable for public use in the 1990s and beyond. Each has been proclaiming the virtues of its own system, better sound, superior pictures and little adaptation needed to domestic receivers.

A decision is expected early next year, and nowhere will it be awaited with keener expectation than in the field of receiver manufacture, where makers are unable to complete *their ideas for the* design of new sets.

The viewer of the future will be as much concerned about better sound as about picture quality. IBA engineers believe their system will fill the bill.

The IBA carried out its first experimental transmissions with the new multiplexed analogue component (MAC) system last month in preparation for demonstrations to European broadcast engineers.

MAC is a system said to be able to overcome the difficulties *of incompatibility* between the different colour-encoding systems, Pal and Secam, used in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

If adopted for direct broadcasting satellites (DBS) it would, engineers say, overcome the *technical barriers* to television broadcasting across national frontiers, and at the same time provide viewers with better quality pictures.

There are, the engineers say, seven main advantages:

a single 625-line colour system for Europe

a clearer picture free from defects which show up as unwanted *movement of static* patterns

the option of improved resolution pictures suitable for large-screen display in the *1990s*

ability to transmit within existing channel bandwidths allocated for satellite broadcasting

suitable for use with multichannel sound systems required for international television broadcasting

suitable for use with teletext information systems and leads to a single design of satellite adaptor unit for Europe.

The IBA rejects a BBC argument that its system will take longer to implement. "If someone made a quick decision and said we will go ahead with Mac, it would not delay the satellites at all", a spokesman said.

"We claim that Mac has a reception advantage over any of the other systems. You *can also have a slightly* smaller dish aerial or one of the same size that will give a better reception of overseas satellites. There is also a greater margin against deterioration of the installation".

Five satellite channels will *be available in 1986 of which* the BBC has been allocated two. The corporation says a key factor in any new transmission system *must* be compatibility so that receivers can continue to work with new-standard signals, although new receivers would be necessary to derive full benefit.

"The introduction of any non-compatible system could require many years for international agreement and new receiver development and hence seriously delay the establishment of satellite broadcasting in this country."

The IBA says its Mac system, in development at its engineering centre in Crawley Court, Hampshire, is arousing considerable interest among European and North American broadcasting organization. Last month 150 engineers visited Crawley Court, among them 50 specialists returning from a conference in Dublin.

Who wins the battle for the European standard system is still anyone's guess.

Gas inquiry session to be secret

By Hugh Clayton Environment Correspondent

Ministers have decided that the public inquiry into the Canvey Island methane terminal in Essex, must hold a closed session about safeguards against sabotage. Objectors who want the terminal to be closed say that the danger of sabotage must be included in the public examination of possible risk to the island's population of more than 30,000.

In January, 1979 a bomb fixed to a Canvey oil tank by the IRA blew a hole in the casing but failed to ignite the fuel inside. The decision to exclude the public and many objectors from part of the inquiry is especially sensitive because it coincides with the passage through Parliament of a Bill intended to reduce the chances of holding such inquiries in camera.

The Planning Inquiries (Attendance of Public) Bill was introduced by Mr Michael Hamilton, Conservative MP for Salisbury, and received its third reading last week.

The Department of the Environment has said that the Government will make an announcement about arrangements for the closed session through Mr Alan de Piro, QC, the inspector at the inquiry. "The question is how private it will be."

Spend more on society's carers reports say

By Lucy Hodges

More money should be spent on the carers — those people, mainly women and mainly unpaid, who look after old and handicapped relations, according to two reports published by the Equal Opportunities Commission yesterday.

There are about 1.25 million carers in Britain, most of whom are women, the commission says. Society now expects family and friends to support the old and the handicapped and that generally means the burden falling on women, thus restricting their opportunities.

The state Invalid Care Allowance is given only to women who are and always have been single but to all men, regardless of their marital status, provided they cannot work because they are looking after a severely disabled person.

It is not paid to married or cohabiting women on the ground that they would not normally be working and would therefore not lose income by providing care.

"The policy is revealed as a euphemism for an under-resourced system which places heavy burdens on individual members of the community, most of them women", the research report says. "It represents care on the cheap."

The commission is asking employers and unions to work together to draw up more flexible working arrangements for carers and is pressing the Government to pay Invalid Care Allowance to all women looking after the old or handicapped.

Who cares for the carers? Opportunities for those caring for the elderly and handicapped and *Caring for the elderly and handicapped: community care policies and women's lives* (Equal Opportunities Commission, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN. Free).

Breast feeding increase

By Felicity Jones

A government report shows that the number of mothers who start breast feeding their babies has increased significantly, in the last five years.

In 1980, 67 per cent of mothers in England and Wales breast fed initially, compared to 51 per cent in 1975, according to a survey of 5,500 mothers with six-week-old babies which was carried out by the Office of Population Censuses

$46.7.5 *Infant feeding 1980*, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, St Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2 6JP; £3.00.

£136,742 won for accident victims

By Frances Gibb

More than 200 accident victims with sound claims for compensation have come *forward after being* offered a free interview with a solicitor. They are now receiving settlements of an average of £1,000.

The free legal advice scheme for victims of accidents has been set up on a pilot basis in Manchester after concern that they fail to go to solicitors and seek compensation.

The first findings of the scheme have been published by the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford, which was commissioned by the Greater Manchester Legal Services Committee, a group of laymen and lawyers who set up the scheme nearly two years ago.

Most victims who came forward would not have attempted to make a claim for damages had it not been for the scheme's *existence*, the report found. Nearly two thirds of those using the scheme had never before consulted a solicitor and few knew of the existence of legal aid.

"For the vast majority of accident victims", the report says, "there is no question of 'hesitating' to seek legal advice, because the idea, apparently, never occurs to them at all".

The Royal Commission on Civil Liability and Compensation for Personal Injury in 1978 showed that only about 6.5 per cent of all people suffering accidental injury obtained any compensation through the legal system. A more recent survey by the Oxford studies centre has shown that of all seriously injured victims, only 12 per cent obtained damages.

The chief *stumbling* blocks, according to the Manchester survey, are lack of knowledge about legal rights, fear of legal costs, uncertainty about locating a solicitor and apprehension about making the initial approach.

Miss Hazel Genn, author of the report, says that in the aftermath of injury the responsibility for a damages claim rests squarely with the injured individual, who is unlikely to have had experience of personal injury litigation and whose primary concern is with recovery.

"Unless he has the backing of a trade union, the prospect of embarking on a claim for damages at a time when resources are normally strained, might seem daunting, if considered at all".

The scheme involved the distribution of leaflets and posters to hospitals, surgeries, advice bureaux and elsewhere advising on damages claims and offering one free interview with a solicitor.

Of those surveyed, 38 per cent had their accidents at home, at leisure, in the street or in shops and 34 per cent at work. Twenty-seven per cent had been involved in road accidents either a drivers, passengers or pedestrians.

Most suffered the effects for more than two months; 9 per cent *had suffered* some serious permanent disability and another 17 per cent were still suffering from some serious residual effects of injuries from which they might not recover. Of all 353 people in the survey given a free interview, 80 per cent of cases led to action being taken by *solicitors to obtain* compensation and, at the time of the survey, in 83 per cent of cases, a settlement had been reached or was still being negotiated. Only 16 per cent had been abandoned.

Of those where settlements had been reached, the total amount awarded was £136,742. The average award was £1.210 but that was slightly inflated, the report says, by one large award of £30,000. The median amount was £600.

A woman, aged 66, who broke her wrist in a work accident, found a leaflet about the scheme in the hospital and obtained just under £200 from her employers. She said: "I think it is very good and I would not have got anything if I had not seen the leaflet at the hospital".

Meeting Legal Needs? An evaluation of a scheme for personal injury victims. (Hazel Genn. SSRC Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Wolfson College, Oxford).

Ulster Bill could face Commons filibuster

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Senior ministers seemed to accept the possibility last night that the Government's Northern Ireland Bill might be filibustered into the ground by hardline Commons opponents over the coming months.

Mr Enoch Powell, the Official Ulster Unionist MP for (Down South, told Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the Commons, yesterday that the legislation, which has its second reading in the Commons on Monday, was regarded by almost every section in Northern Ireland as an affront.

He suggested that at a time of crisis over the Falklands the Government should withhold the Bill; and he was supported in that by two Conservative MPs, Sir John Biggs-Davison, Epping Forest, and Mr John Farr, Harborough.

Normally the expression of such hostility to the Bill, which proposes the creation of a 78-member Northern Ireland Assembly with an eventual devolution of power from Westminster, would prove no problem to a Government with a substantial majority of the House.

But it was disclosed last night that when the Bill goes into its committee stage, on the floor of the full House, ministers might draw back from the imposition of a guillotine to curtail debate.

It was said last night that the Government would be surprsied if more than 20 Conservative backbenchers voted against the Bill on Monday's second reading vote. The official Labour Opposition will abstain.

But when the Bill goes into committee an alliance of Ulster Unionist and Conservative opponents can be expected to mount a fillibuster to impede progress of the legislation.

One government source commented last night that there was no question of votes killing the Bill; but rather the strength of opponents' lungs. The point was made that there was no precident for imposing a guillotine on a measure of the Bill's character in post-war years, a fact which was volunteered with significant alacrity.

The doubt over the Government's commitment to its own legislation was countered last night by statements that ministers did indeed want to see the Bill reach the Statute Book.

Nevertheless it was also stated that as with the reform of the Lords, the point could come, if opposition in the Commons was concerted and apparently inexhaustible, when it was no longer "worth the candle".

The difficulty for ministers is that Mr Powell, Mr Biggs-Davison, Mr Farr and other likely opponents have in the past proved their stamina in parliamentary debate.

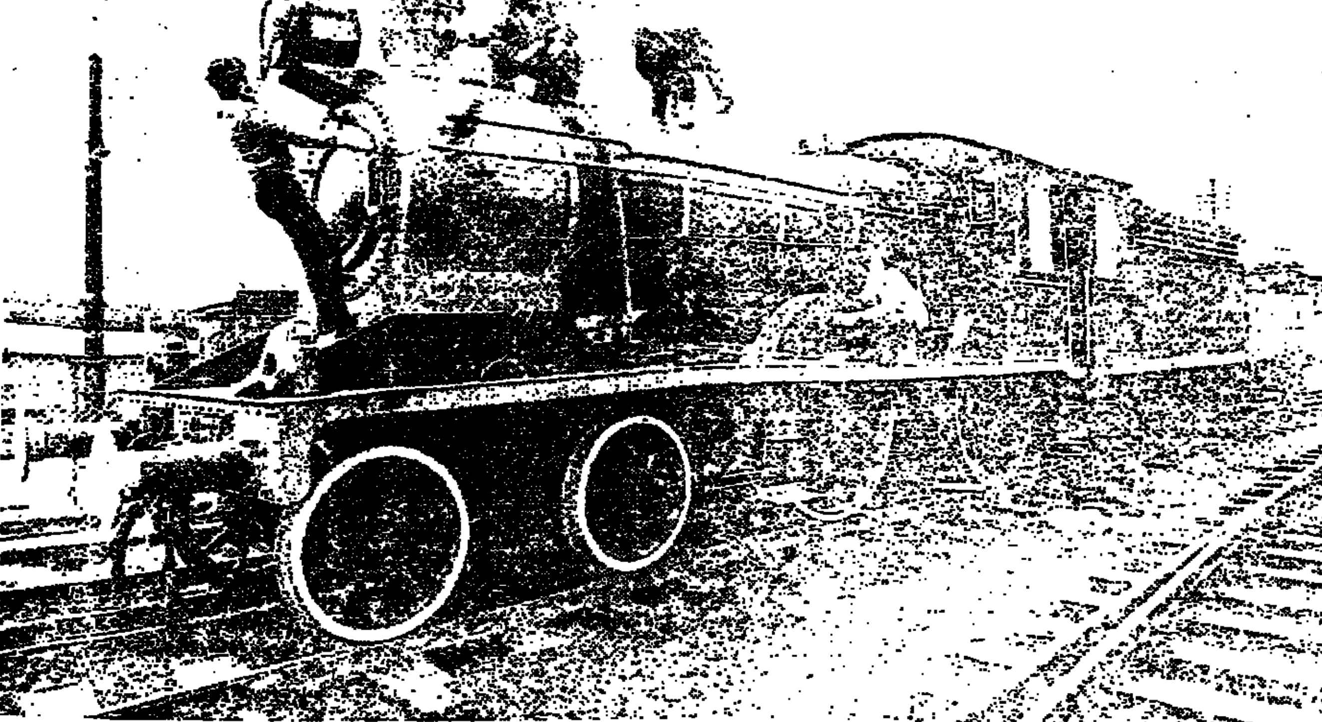
If Labour MPs, acting independently of the Opposition Front Bench, then take their cue from the hostility of Ulster's minority Social Democratic and Labour Party and the prime minister in Dublin, the Government's questionable determination to persevere with the legislation could well be wiped out.

Police hunt post office raiders

☐ Police in co Down were hunting three men yesterday whose raid on a village post office left an elderly woman dead. She was thought to have been stabbed (Craig Seton writes from Belfast).

Miss Maureen McCann, aged 64, the sister of Mr Hubert McCann, the postmaster at Killinchy, died after a struggle with at least one of the raiders. The police said there was not thought to be a terrorist connexion.

A soldier and a policeman were in hospital yesterday after they were both injured in separate bomb incidents. The soldier was seriously wounded when a bomb attached to the security gates at Durham Street, close to Belfast city centre, exploded. The policeman received leg injuries when a booby-trapped bomb attached to his garage doors exploded.



A 1911 steam locomotive of the Pakistan Railways was the centre of attention among rail enthusiasts in Manchester yesterday after a month-long voyage from Karachi. The 4-4-0 locomotive is a gift from the Pakistan Government to the city's North-western Museum of Science and Industry. The engine was built at the Vulcan factory, near Manchester.

CS gas used to end house siege

The police in Nottingham yesterday sprayed CS riot gas into the home of man they said was mentally ill to end a seven-hour siege (Our Nottingham Correspondent writes).

It was the first time the gas, which was used during last summer's fighting between police and youths in Toxteth, Liverpool, had been used in Nottingham.

The man, aged 35, had barricaded himseld in the loft at his home in Hendon Rise, St Anns. He refused to leave, the police said, and threw tiles through a hole in the roof. When the man was overcome by the gas he was taken to a psychiatric hospital, where he was detained last night.

The spokesman said the man had armed himself with an axe. "We feared he may hurt himself. It was the only way to end the siege. In view of his condition it is unlikely that any charges will be preferred."

Plea to Lords on Extradition

The United States Government was given leave yesterday to appeal to the Lords against a ruling by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court last month that Gail Jennings, aged 21, of Greenway Close, Highfield, Lymington, Hampshire, should not be extradited to face charges in Los Angeles arising out of a road accident in 1978 in which a cyclist aged 13 died. The Divisional Court ruled that the offences were not sufficiently grave to warrant extradition.

Action settled

A civil action against the Chief Constable of Merseyside and two police constables alleging wrongful arrest and assault on Mr Francis Anthony Allen, aged 39, of Lincoln Road, Huyton, ended abruptly yesterday at the High Court in Liverpool when Mr John Roberts, for the defendants, said the matter had been settled.

Demotion appeal

Police Constable Michael Hayden, aged 35, from Pirton, near Hitchin, Hertfordshire, who was demoted from the rank of sergeant after refusing to tackle a man believed to be armed in October 1980 is to appeal against the decision at a Home Office tribunal.

Buses stop

Crosville bus services on north Merseyside were halted yesterday when more than 100 drivers and engineers walked out from the Edge Lane depot in Liverpool in a dispute over working practices.

Nalgo action

The emergency committee of the National and Local Government Officers Association decided yesterday to take industrial action from Monday in support of a pay claim.

Court escape

Six men on remand escaped from Manchester city magistrates court yesterday. They were to appear on charges of theft and burglary.

Jailed for life

Daniel Horvath, aged 50, a builder, of Beech Avenue, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, was jailed for life yesterday at Northampton Crown Court for murdering Mr Francis Carberry.

Police check reports of dustcart ambush

By David Hewson

The police are treating seriously two reports that private contractors in the London Borough of Wandsworth were ambushed while collecting rubbish during a three-week dustmen's strike.

Mr Jan Leer, a director of Pritchard Industrial Services, the company responsible for the collection, says that on the latest occasion he was attacked by a gang of seven men, three of them wearing Wandsworth Borough Council donkey jackets.

The National Union of Public Employees dismisses Mr Leer's claims as crude propaganda and promises to prolong a dispute which is growing into the most serious conflict yet as a result of changing local authority refuse collection to private firms.

At the heart of the dispute is the character of Pritchard Industrial Services (PIS), part of a large and successful international group now intent on winning more lucrative local authority contracts.

PIS indirectly started the dispute in February when its winning of the contract for Wandsworth's street cleaning was marked by a visit to the borough by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment. Demonstrators threw eggs and biscuits at Mr Heseltine, but PIS gave him a letter offering to take over the council's rubbish disposal services as well for an annual cost of £2.1m compared with £2.9m at the moment.

When the Conservative-controlled council announced that it would tender fro private rubbish contracting as a result of the PIS letter, the 200 dustmen decided to strike, and received support from 70 telephonists, and administration staff.

PIS is one of the 21 firms intending to tender and, according to Mr Ian Scott, a Nupe area official, is seeking publicity to win the contract.

Mr Scott denies that the union has attempted any confrontation with the private collectors on the streets.

The two incidents reported to the police are said to have taken place in public roads, and PIS also says that the Oxford Road depot in Putney has been entered and 24 tyres on four cleansing vehicles slashed causing damage costing more than £2,000.

Street cleaners working for Pritchards can earn up to £130 a week, but the union claims that when pension, holiday and penalty clauses *are taken into consideration* they are worse off than their directly employed predecessors.

On Monday, the company's operations will be the focus of a union rally which is likely to stop refuse collections in neighbouring boroughs, and the local authority unions say they will support the Wandsworth strike indefinitely.

Scotland Yard said last night that investigations into the incidents were continuing but there was no present prospect of charges.

Postwar art sale sets 14 price records

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's set 14 auction price records for postwar artists in their sale of contemporary art in New York on Wednesday night.

The sale was exceptionally successful (18 per cent unsold) for a field notoriously difficult to handle at auction. Most works having been bought recently from dealers at high prices, a public auction can seldom deliver a profit or even match purchase prices.

Christie's explained the success of the sale by pointing to the very high quality of the works offered. It was the strongest offering in New York for many years, a spokesman said.

A large (84in by 143in) black painting by Stella, dating from 1958 and titled "Reichstag", brought the top price at $462,000 (unpublished estimate $400,000 to $500,000) or £255,250.

It is in black enamel on canvas with a pattern of linear outlines. Stella painted 23 black paintings over a 16-month period, most of which are now in Museums. This was the second.

A painting by Jackson Pollock entitled "Night Dancer (Green)" and dating from 1944, nearly doubled pre-sale expectations to fetch $330,000 or £182,320.

Other auction records included the $297,000 (unpublished estimate $300,000 to $350,000) or £164,088 for a big red canvas by Mark Rothka entitled "No. 1 — 1962, the $220,000 (unpublished estimate $200,000 to$225,000) or £121,547 for Franz Kline's "Horizontal Rust" of 1960 and $115,500 (estimate $50,000 to $70,000) or £63,812 for Milton Avery's "Black Tree" of 1945.

In London yesterday a sale of antiques at Christie's was 23 per cent unsold.

Chief constable wins bank freeze appeal

The police were entitled to a court injunction freezing the bank account of a man facing forgery and deception charges, the Court of Appeal ruled yesterday.

By a two to one decision the court allowed an appeal by Mr Barry Paine, the chief constable of Kent, against the refusal of a High Court judge to continue the injunction.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, held that the High Court had power to grant the police an injunction preventing and alleged thief drawing on his bank account so that in due course ill-gotten money could be restored to the true owner,

"It would be a mockery of disposing of the goods or their proceeds pending his trial", Lord Denning said. "The court must have power to grant an injunction to stop him doing so". As long as it could be traced, it could be frozen.

The accused man could apply to the court to release sums needed for his defence or other "proper payments", he added.

Lord Justice Donaldson said the chief constable should assert his right to detain the money by issuing a writ claiming a declaration to that effect. The freezing injunction would then be ancillary to that.

Disagreeing, Lord Justice Slade said the police themselves had no power under common law to detain intangible assets, even if they had reasonable grounds for supposing they were traceable back to property obtained from another in breach of the law. The chief constable had established no legal or equitable right to the bank account to give him sufficient legal standing to seek an injunction.

Judge asks for airport documents

Lord Cockfield, Minister of *State at the Treasury*, was ordered by a High Court judge in London yesterday to hand over government documents related to British airport landing charges.

"Documents as close as this to the Government have never before been ordered to be produced". Mr Justice Bingham said. The ministerial papers, which related to government policy decisions, were needed in the public interest, he said.

In a preliminary hearing the judge granted an application by Air Canada and Pan Am that the papers be handed over for his inspection before a High Court action in October when airlines will challenge increased landing charges at Heathrow. A stay of the order was granted pending an appeal.

Giving judgment in open court after a hearing in private, the judge said the airlines were alleging that the Secretary of State for Trade and the British Airport Authority had acted beyond their powers in raising airport fees more than two years ago.

Counsel for the Secretary of State, had claimed that the papers should be withheld in the public interest as they contained details of formulation of government policy.

But, the judge said, the documents were necessary for the due administration of justice: "The concern of the court must surely be that its final decision should be made on a sure foundation of fact."

It was clear that the papers contained high level government information and related to matters of great importance to the United Kingdom.

"Never before have ministers' working papers been produced", the judge said. "The consequences of production could be potentially far reaching."

The airlines alleged that the Secretary of State acted outside his powers by imposing a financial target on the British Airport Authority.

"The documents are crucial to determination of this issue", the judge said.

It was the ministerial papers, rather than purely official documents, which should be handed over because it was the minister's thinking that was crucial.

In February last year 16 foreign airlines were ordered by Mr Justice Parker to pay the British Airports Authority an estimated £2m in Heathrow landing charges, withheld since the increases.

Council fox hunt ban in South Glamorgan

From Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent, Cardiff

South Glamorgan County Council yesterday voted to ban fox hunting on its farms, after a long and boisterous debate. Cheerful insults were exchanged across the crowded council chamber as Conservative members fought rearguard actions against acceptance of a proposal from the agriculture committee.

The committee advised the council "to take all steps available to it as landlords" to prevent fox hunting across its 70 farms. The Glamorgan Hunt's country includes about 400 acres of the 3,000 acres covered by the farms. Mr Howard Gough, chairman of he agriculture committee, said that would soon attempt to introduce a similiar measure against hare hounds.

Lord Brooks of Tremorfa, a former Labour chairman of the council, said that there was no need for a whip on his group at yesterday's meeting because all of its members condemned hunting. An attempt to disallow the committee's advice was defeated by 43 votes to 33.

Mr Steve James, a Labour councillor, said: "We as landlords feel that foxhunting is a cruel, barbaric and unnecessary so-called sport. We are going to do everything we can to outlaw such a stupid and ignorant activity".

Mr William Bain, a Conservative councillor, was annoyed by Labour claims that the agriculture committee had been given legal advice that a ban could be imposed on tenants. "The tenants are trying to farm a well by keeping out the vermin, and the fox is vermin — like the bloody lawyers", he said.

Several Conservatives said that an important issue was the attempt by Labour councillors to interfere with tenants' rights to allow legal activity on the land they rented.

Mr Gough said that he might have favoured consultation with tenants after yesterdays meeting if the ban had not passed through his committee with a recommendation that tenants be told of it.

He added that there was "total opposition" to hunting in the Labour group. "I do not think it would make any difference if there had been consultation."

Tebbit gives warning on ending benefit

By Donald Macintyre Labour Correspondent

Supplementary benefit could not be used as a "mattress" to support young people who preferred to opt out of the Government's planned Youth Training Scheme, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said yesterday.

Confirming earlier speculation that the Government was intending to proceed with the ending of supplementary benefit for 16-year-olds *Mr Tebbit* said that when the new Youth Training Scheme — on which young people are expected to receive £25 a week — began in earnest in September 1983 some might not wish to take jobs, further education or training.

He added at a meeting of the West of England Engineering Employers' Association in Bristol: "That is their decision to make but it is not the duty of Government to provide with taxpayers' cash an incentive for them to opt out of working life."

☐ Employers required to pay their workers statutory minimum wages will now be subject to checks less than once every 10 years, according to the union representing wages inspectors.

The Society of Civil and Public Servants is increasing the pressure on ministers to restore cuts in the wages inspectorate amid TUC fears that the Government may make moves to disband the wages councils which fix statutory minimum rates for 2,750,000

The society has complained in a letter to MPs that the cut in inspectors from 177 to 119 is in direct contrast to an increase from 4,415 to 5,595 in the number of officials investigating social security abuse.

In the letter Mr Chris Easterling, assistant secretary of the society, says that recent Low Pay Unit claims that as much as £28m in annual illegal underpayment is not being recovered "may not be unreasonable".

He adds: Despite the fact that fraud on this scale is an obvious scandal the Government refuse to do anything about the law enforcement agency concerned, namely the wages inspectorate."

Wilcox wins £14,000 libel damages against 'Eye'

Mr Desmond Wilcox, the television producer, won *libel* damages of £14,000 in the High Court yesterday from *Private Eye*, the satirical magazine, which falsely accused him of misusing his position at the BBC to "line his own pockets".

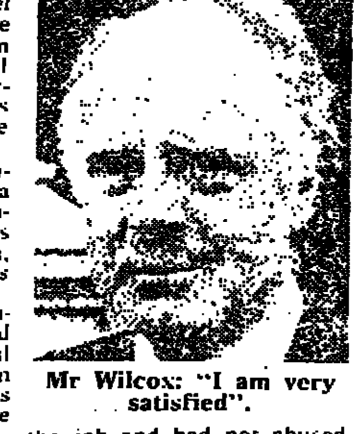
Mr Justice Jupp said *Private Eye* had waged a "campaign of denigration" against Mr Wilcox, who is married to Esther Rantzen, of BBC television's *That's Life* programme.

"The damages must compensate for the anxiety and hurt he felt, the reproachful attitude he encountered in the BBC and the effect on his career prospects" the judge said.

He said four articles, one in 1975, two in 1980 and one in January this year, had libelled Mr Wilcox. A further four articles in 1975 were not defamatory on their own "but they must have reminded some readers of the original article".

The libellous articles wrongly accused Mr Wilcox of misusing his position as head of BBC General Features "putting himself forward as the writer of a book based on the BBC2 *Explorers* series, produced by his department.

The judge said although Mr Wilcox made about £20,000 he had been persuaded reluctently to undertake the job and had not abused his position.



Mr Wilcox: "I am very satisfied".

But the judge said accusations that Mr Wilcox was guilty of pagiarism were justified. In 1980 the BBC and Mr Wilcox were sued for breach of copyright over the use of scriptwriters' work for the *Explorers* series in the book.

The judge said he was awarding a "considerably smaller" sum of damages than he might otherwise have done because references to plagiarism and breach of copyright concerning the *Explorers* book were justified.

Mr Wilcox said after the three-week hearing: "I am very satisfied."

Attempt to imprison magistrate fails

An attempt by Mr *Casimir* Simeon, a student, to jail Mr Eric Crowther, the West London Stipendiary Magistrate, for alleged contempt of court, was the height of absurdity, Lord Justice Ackner said in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court yesterday.

In February the court ruled in a test case that courts had *no* legal authority to hear any more prosecutions brought under the controversial "sus" law. The offence of being a "suspected person loitering with intent" was abolished

Last November, Mr Crowther rejected a submission by Mr Simeon, of Phillip Lane, Tottenham, north London, that *he* had no jurisdiction to hear a charge brought against Mr Simeon under the "sus" law

Yesterday Mr Simeon represented by Lord Gifford, QC, sought to commit Mr Crowther for his failure on February 25 to comply with the Divisional Court ruling. Lord Justice Ackner, sitting with Mr Justice Woolf, said the case raised matters of public importance affecting a number of outstanding cases and should be decided ultimately by the House of Lords. From a commonsense point of view the present application was wholly devoid of any merit and would be dismissed.

Poultry welfare warning

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

Poultry producers should remember that animal welfare was an emotive issue on which many people held sincere veiws which ran contrary to their's, Mr John Maunder, chairman of the British Poultry Federation, told the federation's annual meeting in London yesterday.

"We would do well to accept and respect this, to take careful note of what our critics say, and to be sure that we satisfy ourselves that our practices and husbandry do not cause unneccessary suffering to the livestock in our care", be continued.

But the British poultry industry should not bear a greater financial burden arising out of welfare requirements than that borne by its continental competitors. If it did, then imports from countries with lesser standards and burdens should be prohibited.

The federation was determined to keep to the present system of battery cages for hens until the advantages of an alternative system were clearly demonstrated, Mr Maunder said.

Rise in child deaths

☐ There were 71 deaths from accidents on British farms last year, the lowest figure ever recorded, the Health and Safety Executive disclosed yesterday.

But, while welcoming the long-term downward trend, Mr Jim Whitaker, the Government's chief agricultural inspector, said that there was no room for complacency.

The number of child fatalities increased; of the 13 children who died, three were under four and another six *under nine*. Young children should be kept in safe play areas away from farm hazards, Mr Whitaker emphasized. Deaths from overturning tractors increased from seven in 1980 to 12 last year.

Women's union plan

☐ The Women's Farming Union said yesterday that it hoped to extrend its retail surveillance scheme to all fresh fruit and vegetables in a campaign tot improve quality.

Mrs Teresa Wickham, the union's chairman said that, unlike the National Farmers' Union and the Consumers' Association, it represented the interests of both producers and consumers.

Science report

Meteorite yields 'life-like' acids

By the Staff of "Nature"

Detailed analysis of a meteorite from southern Australia has shown it to contain amino acids with the same "left-handed" structure as is characteristic of those found in terrestrial life. While the left-handed amino acids were almost certainly not produced by extraterrestrial life, they may have been formed by the same process which took place prior to the origin of life on earth.

Amino acids are the building blocks for the proteins found in all biological systems. Although two molecular structures (called stereoisomers) are possible for each kind of amino acid, with one being the mirror image of the other, living organisms contain the left-handed form. In the absence of life, as in space, one would expect amino acids to be produced and exist in equal quantities of the two structural forms. Knowing whether amino acids found in meteorites are present in one form only or as a mixture of the two forms is therefore of great relevance to the question of how those molecules were formed in space.

Meteorites have been found to contain traces of amino acids but always with equal concentrations of the two forms, indicating that they were formed by an essentially random process without selective production of the left-handed form as characterizes terrestrial life. However, the new research seems to be at odds with those earlier results.

Dr Michael Engel and Dr Bartholomew Nagy, of the University of Arizona, made a carefl analylsis of a single meteorite, using only the inner part of the stone and taking thorough precautions against contaminating their samples with terrestrial material. Five different amino acids were present largely in the left-handed form. But the amino acids found in highest concentrations in the meteorite are rare on earth and the commonest terrestrial amino acids were absent or present only in minute amounts. Two particular amino acids which are present in human persperation and are therefore characteristic of terrestrial contamination were also virtually absent, supporting other evidence that there had not been contamination during handling of the samples in the laboratory.

After corroborating their results by asking other research workers to check their findings, Engel and Nagy come to the conclusion that the amino acids they found are genuine and not likely to be due to contamination. They suggest that in order to account for their observations there must exist some unknown process which selectively synthesizes the left-handed form of the amino acids on the parent body from which the meteorite was formed. Certainly ther will now have to be considerable thought as to the mechanisms responsible for these unusual findings but few, if any, scientists will find it necessary to invoke the presence of extraterrestrial life.

Nature, (vol 296, p 837, April 29, 1982).

PARLIAMENT May 6 1982

Thatcher welcome for United Nations ideas

FALKLANDS

Britain welcomed the ideas put forward on the Falkland Islands crisis by Señor Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary General, and could accept them as a framework on which more specific proposals could be built, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, stated during questions in the House of Commons.

But she warned that Argentine might be concentrating on a ceasefire without withdrawal as a ploy to keep their illgotten gains. No specific details were attached to the Secretary General's proposals and no timetable but they did link cessation of hostilities with withdrawal, as was to be expected in view of the Security Council resolutoion.

Mrs Thatcher said for any proposals to work and command confidence they must be precise as to the timing, sequence and verification of events.

If Britain agreed to there being no military activities during negotiations they would be hamstrung, the Falklanders would remain under the heel of the invader, while the Argentines increased their activities on the mainland and increased their supplies and reserves in order to attack Britain at will.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, questioning Mrs Thatcher about diplomatic discussions, said: Does she not agree that there appears to be a real chance of a move towards a sensible ceasefire leading to other developments and that there is also a chance of moving towards a real peace settlement.

Does she agree that everything possible should be done to nurture that chance and that nothing should be done to injure it?

In particular, what is her and the Government's response to the proposals from the Secretary General of the United Nations? Mr Healey (chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and commonwealth affairs) has suggested that we should respond at once, and I hope Mrs Thatcher will give a full statement about it.

Mrs Thatcher: Of course we are doing everything possible to pursue the diplomatic path to a negotiated settlement. There are two sets of proposals.

There is the one being pursued by the United States through Peru to which we have made a very constructive response and we hope to hear more about this today, but *whether* the Argentines will respond in the same way, we do not know.

The other is being pursued through the Secretary General.

There have been various, rather conflicting reports about the Argentine response to them but it seems clear that while they are very interested in a ceasefire they may not accept withdrawal and may do it on a totally different basis or require undertakings about sovereignty.

So there is some doubt about what they have said. They have probably said they are prepared to discuss it further with the Secretary General.

He asked about our position. We welcome the ideas which the Secretary General has put forward and can accept them as a framework on which more specific proposals could be built. We are sending a message to the Secretary General today to that effect.

It would not be impossible, indeed it may well be likely, that the Argentines are concentrating on a ceasefire without withdrawal. That would be a very evident ploy to keep them in possession of their illgotten gains and we are right to be very, very wary of it. (Conservative cheers)

The whole of the mandatory resolution 502 has to be accepted and there can be no ceasefire *unless it is accompanied* by withdrawal which is fully and properly supervised.

Mr Foot: I understand it could well be the case.

Conservative MPs: Agree then.

Mr Foot: I understand that there could be great ambiguity in the reply from the Argentine Government. Do the Secretary General's proposls include a linkage between withdrawal and a ceasefire and if so, that is presumably a reason why Mrs Thatcher has given a positive answer.

I certainly welcome the tone she used in speaking about her response to the Secretary General's suggestions. I hope very much that we can proceed along those lines.

Can she respond on the earlier matter, on the diplomatic exchanges taking place? I am not referring to the Argentine Government but to her response.

Can she give an absolute assurance — the whole country would wish to see this — that *there will be no deliberate* escalation of military action (Conservative protests and Labour cheers) — escalation which could injure the prospects which appear to be much more hopeful of getting peace in this situation.

Mrs Thatcher: He asked about the Secretary General's pro*posals. It is for the Secretary* General to say what they are. They are very much a framework and no specific details are attached.

There is no timetable but they do link the cessation of hostilities with withdrawal, as you would expect in view of Security Council Resolution 502.

Beyond that there is no timing of practical arrangement but they are a basis for discussion.

As for a change in the climate of diplomatic negotiations, that was not a justifiable comment. The Secretary General's proposals are the sixth set of proposals which I and my colleagues have pursued in detail over the past *month. That is* hardly a lack of diplomatic activity.

Mr Foot: I am much more interested in getting progress in discussions than in scoring any points off Mrs Thatcher. (Conservative laughter). We who have urged all through the crisis that this kind of response should be made to approaches *from the* Secretary General have a right to say that.

I fully understand that these are procedural proposals, first, from the Secretary General, but I hope very much that the maximum possible support can be given in the next 24 hours or two or three days to those *proposals.*

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, they are framework proposals. We are making a positive response to them. We hope to hear more about the Peruvian-United States proposals today but I stress again that if any proposals are to be acceptable and if they are to work and command confidence, they must be precise as to timing, sequence and verification of events. (Conservative cheers)

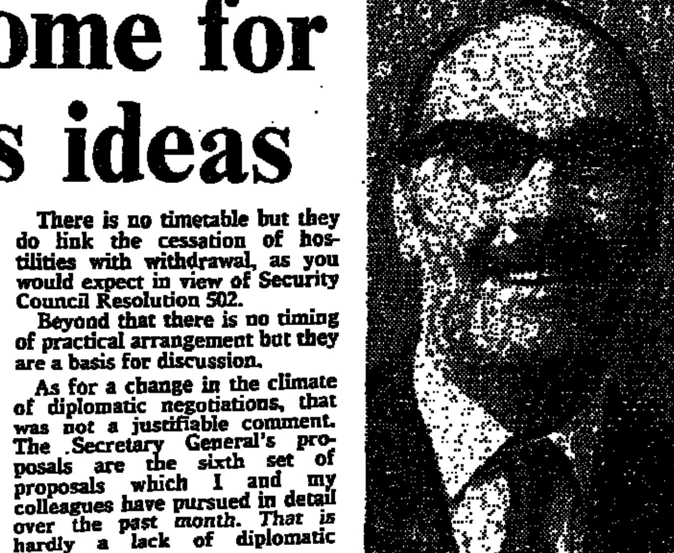
Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C): the initial response of the United States Government may have given the impression to the Argentine leaders and the world that there is some justice in the Argentine case.

It is incumbent on the United States to make clear now *that it* supports our attitude in resisting aggression. That will assist the Argentine leaders and people to realize their true position.

Mrs Thatcher: We have the total support of the United States which we would expect and always expected to have. I doubt whether their activities as a *mediator,* which we supported and we are grateful to Mr Haig for what he did-would ever have led people to think that there was justice in the Argentine case.

The condemnation of Argentine was almost universal because they became an aggressorl When some remarks are made now, we must always remember they were *the aggressor.*

Two days before the aggression, the same Mr Costa Mendez going to the United States, called in our ambassador



Cox: No escalation



Viggers: American attitude

in Buenos Aires and said that diplomatic channels were now *closed.*

That same Government refused the plea of the Security Council not to invade, and the plea of President Reagan not to invade.

That same Government invaded and has been piling in soldiers and equipment in defiance of Resolution 502. That is the kind of Government we are dealing with.

Mr Thomas Cox (Wandsworth, Tooting, Lab): The growing view expressed by the British people is that there must be no escalation of military activity on the Falkland Islands issue. (Conservative interruption)

Against that background, is Mrs Thatcher prepared totally to repudiate those Conservative MPs and retired admirals and generals who appear on television, saying that, if need be, attacks must take place against the mainland of Argentine? Nothing would be more disastrous for a negotiated settlement or for the United Nations than that kind of action. (Labour cheers)

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Cox refers to no escalation, but escalation while negotiations were taking place was by the Argentines in the invasion and there has been escalation ever since.

In the meantime our British people remain on the islands in, as Mr Foot said on an earlier *occasion, "brutal and foul* aggression".

We must continue with our military activities. Again, it would be too easy to say that there should be no military activities during negotiations. And what would happen?

We should be hamstrung. Our people would remain under the heel of the invader while Augentine increased their activities on the mainland, increased supplies and reserves, in order to attack us at will.

Mr J Page (Harrow, West, c) earlier asked will she find a few moments to listen to the radio and catch television and judge for herself if she feels that the British case on the Falklands is being presented in a way likely to confidence to our friends overseas and support and encouragement to our servicemen and their devoted families? (Conservative cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher: Judging by many of the comments I have heard from people who watch and listen more than I do, many people are very, very concerned indeed that the case for our British forces is not being put over fully and effectively.

I understand there are times when it would seem that we and the Argentines are almost being treated as equal and most on an equal basis.. I understand there are occasions when some commentators will say "If the British do something."

If this is so, it gives offence and causes great emotion among many people. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr John Biffin, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, in response to a question from Mr Foot, made it clear that he would arrange for a further debate or statement next week if the events in the South Atlantic made either necessary.

Mr Tony Benn (Bristol, South-East, Lab) said the House of Commons was entitled to be a factor in the Government's thinking and not just convened to discuss it when military and diplomatic events elsewhere make it convinient,

If the United Nations is to take over the Falklands after our men have died, why can we not debate this now before more men are killed?

Mr Biffen said he had indicated what further prospects there were for a debate.

Controversy at Epsom Downs over regulation of riding

HOUSE OF LORDS

Due to increased pressure on the Epsom and Walton Downs, the promoters of the Epsom and Walton Downs Regulation Bill felt is was necessary to have some greater control over owner hack riding, **Lord Henley (C),** said, when moving the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords. The Bill's promoters, Epsom and Ewell District Council, seek powers to regulate hacks on the Downs.

He said the Bill was intended to replace the Epsom and Walton Downs Regulation Act 1936, which set out to give statutory recognition of the rights of the public to air and exercise over the Downs. The new Bill was more or less on the same lines, including any changes deemed necessary by the passing of time, and what might be necessary in the future. A balance *had to* be struck between the conflicting interests of the users of the Downs.

Epsom had a world-wide reputation as a training centre and racing centre. Epsom and Ewell District Council regarded it as their most famous industry which provided considerable local employment.

Remembering the importance of employment, the promoters were seeking powers to regulate hack riding, feeling that the continuation of training at Epsom would be in considerable jeopardy. It could be argued that racing at Epsom itself would be threatened.

The promoters were anxious that both racing, and particularly the Derby — Britain's most celebrated race — and training should be preserved, not merely in the interests of the racing industry but in the interests of the rest of the community.

Training was important to Epsom for employment. No one wanted to see training disappear if it would result in loss of jobs. Trainers paid large sums to maintain gallops and training areas over the Downs. Some other users did not.

This was not a dispute purely between the liberties of hack riders and the alleged privileges of the racing industry. The rights of many others users on the Downs should be considered.

He was not opposed to an instruction put on the order paper by Lord Melchett that the Committee considering the Bill should satisfy itself that it was in the public interest that the right of the public to have access on horseback to the Downs should be curtailed as proposed in the Bill.

But he preferred an amendment to Lord Melchett's instruction, to be moved by Lord Wigg, that the requirements of the 1936 Act to preserve and control the use of the Downs for all users were recognized, but that at the same time, the continuance of racing at Epsom and, in particular, the maintenance of the Derby and the preservation of Epsom as a training centre for race horses was safeguarded.

Lord Melchett (Lab) said the problem with the Bill was that it restricted the rights of access to those on foot only, by removing the general right of access, subject to the safeguards to racing and training, from those on horseback. It was an important matter of public interest and it would be useful for the Committee to give particular attention to it.

Those who objected to this change said it was unacceptable that a public statutory right to ride at will over the Downs should be exchanged for permission to ride on certain tracks and areas only.

It was detrimental to the conservation of the Downs to restrict and channel riders into particular narrow tracks used by a large number of riders, including race horses and vehicles, which damaged the surface of the Downs and was in nobody's interests.

The effect of his instruction was not to settle the matter under debate but to underline the importance of the point.

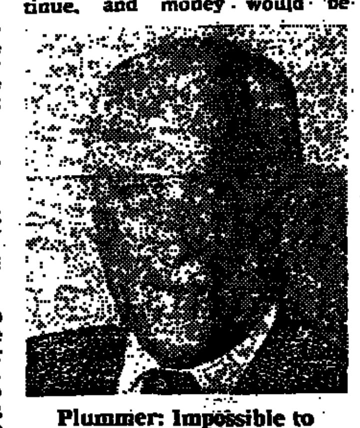
It would become a criminal offence for people on horses to ride at will over the Downs, where previously they had a common law right and latterly a statutory right to do so.

Lord Wigg (Lab) said that if Epsom ceased to be a training centre it would be the end of the Derby, the most important race in the world.

He moved an amendment to Lord Melchett's instruction providing that the requirements of the Epsom and Walton Downs Regulation Act 1936, dealing with the rights of the public over the downs, to preserve and control the use of the downs for all users, were recognized, but that, at the same time, the continuance of racing at Epsom; and in particular the maintenance of the Derby and the preservaton of Epsom as a training centre for race horses was safeguarded.

Lord Wigg said that Lord Melchett was asserting that there was an explicit right at all times which should be continued for hack riders to go where they liked, when they liked and how they liked.

If the Bill was given a second reading and his amendment was accepted, it would establish the rights of the trainers under properly controlled conditions, training and racing would continue, and money would be



Plummer: Impossible to reconcile interests

available for the development and conservation of the downs free of any charge upon the public.

There were about 400 race horses at Epsom. A considerable capital outlay had been undertaken to improve the quality of the gallops.

You cannot have (he said) all-weather gallops being used by valuable racehorses, running within a few inches or yards of people on hacks. To do that is to invite disaster.

Lord Crawshaw (C) said all the Bill was doing was to put on the statute book practices going on at present. The mutual respect among those engaged in equestrian pursuits was fundamental. Therefore he regretted there was conflict between the equestrian interests.

Epsom was in the top five or six training centres in the country.

The training of horses (he said) is a precise science. You would not expect Sebastian Coe to do his training around Trafalgar



Wigg: Derby the most important race

Square. It is obvious that those who ride any other sort of horses ought to be prepared to accept some restraints on their movements. He would support Lord Wigg's amendment.

A useful outlet for riders was to follow the hounds. Attempts by the Cooperative Society and various local councils to ban hunting on their land was an extremely unhelpful attitude.

Lord Kilmany (C) said he supported the amendment because it would make Epsom safe for racing and for trainers.

Lord Rawlinson of Ewell (C) said it was important for Epsom to remain a centre of racing and he, too, would support Lord Wigg's proposals.

Lord Plummer of St Marylebone (C), chairman of the Epsom and Walton Downs training ground management board, responsible for the gallops on the downs, said he supported the amendment which was crucial to racing and training at Epsom. It was regrettable that it had not been possible to reconcile the interests of trainers and hacks.

Lord Auckland (C) said Epsom and Ewell Council were unanimous in their promotion of the Bill. Epsom without the Derby would be like Samson without hair. The Bill would go a long way to giving a fair share, not only to those who took part in the Derby and horse racing, but all those who used Epsom and Walton Downs for recreation.

The Earl of Onslow (C) said racing was the only sport which had the power to tax, through the Horse Race Betting Levy Board. Hack riders had no such benefits and had had to resist the encroachment of the racing fraternity on Epsom Downs for something like 100 years.

The racing industry was making an enormous *fuss* about something that was not there at all. People had their rights, and people's rights should not be taken away from them unless there was a valid case for it.

The committee should look carefully into whether it was in the public interest that those rights should be curtailed, when the present arrangements seemed to be working perfectly satisfactorily.

Lord Westbury (C), a member of the Jockey Club, said he was deeply concerned to see the future of racing and training at Epsom secured, particularly Derby Day. He was encouraged that the people of Epsom, as represented by the council, shared his veiws and those of the Jockey Club, to see racing retained at Epsom and that the training of racehorses remained a commercial proposition.

He understood that trainers had offered concessions which would go a long way to meeting the claims of the backers. The Bill would make a considerable contribution to the preserving of racing and training at Epsom, which was part of Britain's national heritage.

The Earl of Avon, a Lord in Waiting, Government spokesman, said as far as the Government was aware, recing at Epsom and in particular the Derby would continue as it had always done. The Government knew of no intention to abandon or disrupt Epsom as a training centre for recehorses.

The Government had no objection in principle to the proposals set out in the Bill to control the access of horse riders. It was content for matters concerning the management of the Downs to be considered in committee when the promoters and petitioners could put forward their views in detail and the case could be fully considered.

The Bill was read a second time.

Lord Wigg's amendment was carried by 92 votes to 33 — majority, 59. Lord Melchett's instruction, thus amended, was agreed to.

Labour land policy attacked

AGRICULTURE

The Labour Party had done more damage to the prospects of young people wishing to enter the agriculture industry than any political party this century and were continuing to do so with their absurd, outdated policy of land nationalization, **Mr Peter Walker, Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,** said during questions in the Commons.

Mr John Heddle (Lichfield and Tamworth, C) had asked if Mr Walker would bring forward proposals to reform the law of agricultural holdings for the specific purpose of stimulating the granting of new farm tenancies.

Mr Walker: *We are continuing to consider what action is required.*

Mr Heddle: The commitments now given by the Labour Party to nationalize all tenanted farm land with minimal compensation will dry up the supply of farms. There is a need to continue the dialogue to ewplore ways of finding farms and smallholdings to let on terms and conditions and rent which will meet the approval of landowners and tenants alike

Mr Walker: Yes, after all these years of reiterated land nationalization proposals, I find it surprising and perhaps electorally pleasing that the Labour Party in its present form continues with that outdated and useless suggestion.

Mr Norman Buchan, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, fisheries and food (West Renfrewshire Lab): It is an *extraordinary* situation for the Government to find itself in when they believe they have the correct policy on the issue but are afraid to bring it in without the permission of the Opposition. If Mr Walker wishes to give up his rights and privileges on that bench, we are willing to take them over.

Mr Walker: I do not know where he got that strange view from. I wish to improve the landlord and tenancy situation in order to enable young farmers to go into the industry and in no way am I under the influence of the Opposition.

What I have always said is that it is disastrous for young people *wishing to go into farming in this* country that the Labour Party is so persistently ruining any chance of reform in this area. They continue to do so — I am sorry they continue to do so — and hope one day they will change their view.

Mr John Farr (Harborough, C): Because of the mechanics of the *situation,* if legislation was introduced today it is unlikely a single tenancy would be available as a result of it.

Mr Walker: I have no doubt after the substantial defeat of the Labor Party at the next election, things will be different.

Mr Buchan: His first proposition, was that they were willing to *bring in modified tenancy* agreement with the NFU and the landowner's association but it could not be done unless we agreed. As for his remarks about public ownership, if there is one way in which to secure an increase in the number of tenancies, it is through substantial expansion of public ownership.

Mr Walker: The Labour Party have done more damage to the prospects of young people wishing to enter the agriculture *industry than any political* party this century, and they continue to do so in their absurd outdated suggestion of land nationalization. The Government will endeavour to improve the situation now, knowing the Labour Party has no interest other than old doctrinnaire views on nationalization.

Horse not an agricultural animal

There was no justification for reclassifying the horse as an agricultural animal because so few horses in Britain were nowadays used for agricultural work, **Mrs Peggy Fenner, Parliamentary Secretary, Agriculture,**



Walker: Trying to help young farmers

Fisheries and Food, said at question time.

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing, North, C) said: The present situation is illogical, sad and damaging to man's oldest friend, the horse, on whose back our country's history was substantially built.

The situation in other European countries where the horse is classified, rightly, as an agricultural animal means that our horse breeders are having to face unfair competition and find it increasingly difficult to keep going and maintain exports. The British Equestrian Federation the British Horse Society, the *NFU and everyone connected* with horses in any modest way want horses to be re-classified as agricultural animals.

Mrs Fenner: When he refers to classification in other countries it would be necessary to establish what each country understands by the term "agricultural animal".

While I must agree about the historical role of the horse, only an insignificant number are used in agriculture in this country. Hence there is no justification for a change. The number used wholly or mainly for agricultural work is really quite insignificant.

Sir Timothy Kitson (Richmond, Yorks, C): Because of the *activities of the French and Irish* in the classification of their horses they have a tremendous tax advantage which we do not have in this country. At least they have worked something out satisfactorily, even if we do not know what they are doing. (Laughter).

Mrs Fenner: They may have *evidence that they have more* horses genuinely used for agricultural purposes, but we do not.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Some of us are fed up to the back teeth with having all these Common Market names imported, like sheepmeat regimes, beefmeat regimes and now this idiotic idea that stems from all those who believe that the Common Market is great and beautiful. It is a load of nonsense and it is time that we stopped this business. How can we go on, on this basis? How can those checking the card at Chester be reading about agricultural animals? (Renewed laughter).

Fish landing up in first four months

In the first four months of this year the volume of landings in the six main fishing ports in England and Wales increased by 6 per cent, prices by 18 per cent and total earnings by 25 per cent, **Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,** said.

Sir Patrick Wall (Haltemprice, C) had asked if the government planned to give further assistance to the fishing industry.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: Supplementary information on the financial position of the industry has been obtained and this is being considered along with the industry's representations.

Sir Patrick Wall: The desperate straits facing deep water vessels is increased by the restrictions placed on their fishing. These vessels are very much part of the naval reserve, both ships and crews. When will these discussions be completed? There is little time left.

Mr Buchanan-Smith said it was *also important* to bear in *mind* the present economic situation of the fishing industry. The higher landings, prices and earnings were factors which they must take into account.

Mr Mark Hughes, an opposition spokesman (Durham, Lab): Even allowing for those factors, in the deep sea ports the level of indebtedness of the fishing industry and the interest rates that indebtedness is carrying cannot be sustained even within those increases in prices.

Unless assistance is given to the deep water fleet it will desapear and it is no good saying that the price has gone up X and the volume Y if at the same time the basic econimics of the industry have been destoryed.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: I refute what he said. It is not right to ignore what is happening to earnings are concerned. That cannot be put on one side. Some deep sea companies have adapted their fishing methods and in recent *months* have had a number of extremely successful voyages.

No *finger* can be pointed at this Government when th aid it has given over the past two years is something like £42m, a considerable amount of which went to the deep sea sector.

□ During other exchanges on the common fisheries policy Mr Buchanan-Smith said the next *meeting* of the EEC *Council of* Fisheries Minister was expected to be held this month.

Debate on capital punishment

Mr John Biffen, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, confirmed that the Criminal Justice Bill *would be* considered next week and that on Tuesday there would be a debate on proposals for the restoration of capital punishment.

It will be the Government's intention (he said) to table a motion at the commencement of the debate on Tuesday to provide for a general debate on any new clauses which may be selected on capital punishment and which will enable the House *to come to* a decision on these matters at the conclusion of the debate.

Jellicoe visits in review of terrorism

Lord Jellicoe, the former conservative minister, who is carrying out a review of the prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act intends to visit Belfast, Dover, Edinburgh, Gatwick Airport, glasgow, Hampshire, Heathrow Airport, Merseyside, New Scotland Yard, and Stranraer, **Mr William Whitelaw,** Home Secretary, said in a written reply. He added that it would not be proper for him to provide precise details of the programme.

In a further reply he said he *hoped to present* lord Jellicoe's report to Parliament before the Act was due to lapse next March.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:
Monday: Northern Ireland Bill, second reading.
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday: Criminal Justice Bill, completion of remaining stages. On Thursday as well, Greater London Council (Money) Bill, second reading.
Friday: Private Members' Bills: Relief from Forfiture Bill, report. Hearing Aid Council Act 1968 (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:
Monday: Local Government Finance (No 2) Bill, committee, first day. Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, committee second day.
Tuesday: Oil and Gas (Enterprise) *Bill, committee, second* day. Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, committee, third day.
Wednesday: Debates on world population and on care of children. Children's Homes Bill, second reading.
Thursday: Local Government Finance (No 2) Bill, committee, second day.
Friday: Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

More help for small businesses

WALES

There was a widespread feeling of hopelessness and despair in Wales not only among the unemployed who saw the prospects of work no nearer, but also among the employed who saw the number of jobs diminishing and wondered when their turn would cone to be out of work, **Mr Alec Jones, chief opposition spokesman on Wales (Rhondda, Lab)** said in opening a debate on the economic and employment prospects in Wales.

There were 171,000 men and women out of work in Wales today and with one in six in the dole queue it meant there was nowhere in Scotland or any of the regions of England where unemployment was at such a level.

Excluded from these figures were the number of unemployed school leavers which amounted to 7,973 and that did not take account of the 12,791 who were on YOP courses who would soon be needing more permanent jobs. The increase in unemployment among school leavers in the last two years had been 73 per cent.

These young people needed every possible encouragement of training and facilities to find work, but it was ironic that if they voluntarily attended a college of further education for more than 21 hours a *week* — including lunch time and time for private study — they would lose supplementary benefit.

These were not scroungers or workshy people, but youngsters trying to do something to do to improve their prospects. Next year similar young people would be compelled to accept places on *Government training schemes if* they did not want to lose their supplementary benefit.

Did the Government really believe that unrestrained private enterprise would solve the unemployment problems because there was no shred of evidence to support that either pre-war or post-war?

The only hope of jobs for the unemployed in Wales was Labour's alternative economic strategy. It was a plan for sustained economic growth over five years to bring unemployment in Wales down at least 100,000.

Preservation of jobs was the key to survival in Wales. The *Government should restored area* status, to least, to the area covered by the Development Board for Rural Wales.

It should consider modifying and changing the way in which it paid out regional development grants. It should keep a close watch on developments affecting the coal mining in Wales and act speedily to develop cooperative enterprises.

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said it might have been thought that Mr Jones, speaking for the Opposition *would have* tried to *spell* out Labour's proposals, but all he had to say was that a Labour government would introduce its alternative economic strategy. That was the single phase that was supposed to remove hopelessness and fear

Every time governments had tried to deal with the upward trend of unemployment by spending more and borrowing more the result had been higher inflation. There was nothing new in what the Opposition was advocating, except doing it on an even more profligate scale than before.

Despite substantial restructuring in basic industries that were previously exceptionally important in Wales, the increase in unemployment there since 1979 had still not been as great as that in the country as a whole and had been much less than than in some other regions such as West Midlands. Redundancies had dropped.

Redundancies would continue and in the coming months there would be closures and rationalization which would cause severe problems for particular localities. But equally he was confident there would be major expansion projects, too.

The character of the Welsh economy had altered. The record of good industrial relations and productive performance was beginning to spread. No group of workers had played a greater part in the last couple of years in strengthening that reputation *than those at Llanwern and Port* Talbot who had made those plants among the most efficient in the whole of Europe.

He did not see the Tourist Board, the Development Board fr Rural Wales and the Welsh Development Agency as the only means for Welsh economic recovery. They had an essential part to play in partnership with industrial trusts, private industrial developments and enterprises such as Mercury which apart from the service is proposed to offer was already stimulating British Telecom into an entirely new spirit of enterprise.

The partner would also involve local government and the universities and he proposed to hold discussions shortly with representatives from industry, local government, universities, the private sector and the trade union movement about further cooperative ventures.

The private sector should have an increasing role to play in the *partnership* with the Welsh Development Agency acting as a catalyst. He had asked the agency to give thought to a long-term strategy and had discussed with the board a working paper to develop its ideas.

The agency had been re-examining its—investment function and it believed there was room for further development and new ways of helping provide investment for small and growing firms.

I have given approval (he said) to the agency to set up a new subsidiary company which will offer mainly equity finance to small businesses. Full details will be announced next month, but the intention of the new subsidiary will be to offer a readily identifiable package of investments in a fairly standardized form together with a *simplified procedure* for application and assessment.

The agency had experienced success with its new low interest loan service for small firms operated in co-operation with the European coal and steel community and a similar scheme was being introduced, funded by the *European Investment Bank,* which would cover all parts of Wales.

These initiatives were likely to result in an increase in the level of WDA investment and there was about £5m funds available for investment in the current financial year.

Mr John Morris (Aberavon, Lab) said that in each of the three years this Government had been in power the situation in Wales had got worse and worse with more and more unemployment.

The Government had managed to double unemployment and reduce the number of people employed in Wales, a factor frequently overlooked.

Mr Tom Hooson (Brecon and Radnor, C) said people in mid-Wales would be looking for some support of the concept of a recovery programme over a period of years. Reversing the trend of a century could not be achieved quickly.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private Members' Bills: Cinematograph Bill, third reading; Firearms Bill, report; Gaming (Amendment) Bill, report.

Gaps in air cover gave Sheffield only a few seconds

Criticism by Mr John Lehman, United States Navy Secretary, of the lack of air cover over the British task force was causing some wry smiles yesterday among Fleet Air Arm, which lost its battle to retain bigfixed-wing carriers in the Royal Navy 16 years ago.

With the defence in depth provided by one of the huge American nuclear-powered carriers, like the Eisenhower or Nimitz, the Argentine Super Etendard and its Exocet missile would never have got within range of the destroyer HMS Sheffield.

Airborne Early Warning (AEW) aircraft from the carrier would have detected the Etendard in advance, electronic warfare planes would have hammed its radar and F14 Tomcats with their Phoenix missiles would have shot it down.

Rear Admiral John Woodward's task force in the South Atlantic has still about 19 Sea Harrier aircraft whose Sidewinder missiles have already demonstrated their ability to deal with encroaching aircraft if they are given enough time to scramble — and evidence suggests that at least one of the carriers was near enough for the Harriers with their 250-mile radius of action to have been effective.

What the task force lacked however were AEW aircraft — like the old propellor-driven Gannet which used to fly from the fixed wing carriers like Ark Royal and Eagle and the task force could have looked far beyond the ships' horizon and given the Harrier squadrons that precious time.

Nor would there be space on the Hermes — and certainly not on Invincible — to operate AEW alternatives like the Grumman Hawkeye which is in service still with the US fleet.

The advantages of AEW were first appreciated in the Second World War when air forces working for the first time with radar soon began to relize how the earth's curvature could limit its effectiveness. Its importance in an age of jet aircraft and supersonic missiles was illustrated by the account given by Captain Sam Salt of the Sheffield who said later that his crew had had only a few seconds' warning before the missile struck.

Fear that the Soviet Union in wartime would attack Britain — and Western Europe — by flying in waves of low-altitude bombers, ducking below ground-based radar sets, has made land-based AEW a top priority for Nato. After much argument over who would pay how much, Nato countries finally agreed to finance a force of 18 Boeing AWACS aircraft which, based at Geilenkirchen, West Germany, will be able to cruise at around 30,000 and peer up to 300 miles over the horizon.

Britain, fed up by waiting for its Nato partners to make up their minds, went ahead on its own and commissioned 11 new British Aerospace Nimrod AEW aircraft — a variant of the successful Nimrod maritime reconnaissance planes — which will do a similar job over the North Sea, integrating with the other AWACS force to the South. (A memorandum of understanding formalizing the integration of the two forces was by coincidence signed in Brussels on the day after the Sheffield was hit.)

This is cold comfort for Admiral Woodward. The Nimrod AEW machines do not enter service until next year — those Nimrods now operating from Ascension Island are said to be only maritime reconnaissance machines, optimised for surveying the surface of the sea and seeking submarines beneath it.

Even when they do come into service the Nimrod AEW planes would find it hard to operate above the task force. Although their performance characteristics have not been published they are thought to be similar to those of the AWACS which can remain si hours on patrol 1,000 miles from base. But Ascension Island is 3,500 miles away, which would seem to make continuous land-based AEW surveillance over the fleet impracticable.

Without any big carriers, shipborne AEW or land-based AEW aircraft to extend his antennae what else can Admiral Woodward do? Some industrial sources yesterday were complaining that if the Government had not given the radar contract for the new lightweight Seawolf to Marconi, the Navy would have been able to use the Dutch Signaal radar (which is ready for use) and installed the anti-missile missile — optimised to deal with sea-skimming missiles — much earlier than is now likely. Certainly there will be pressure to speed up and extend the Sea Wolf programme.

But again this is not likely to comfort the task force as it weighs up the options following the Sheffield disaster. The most likely conclusion they will come to is that whatever happens to the diplomatic process, they should avoid exposing their ships unnecessarily to Argentine aircraft and missile-firing vessels until the container ship Atlantic Conveyor arrives with 20 more Harriers. These will not provide a complete answer to the problem of how to win air supremacy but they might contribute towards it.

Henry Stanhope

Nott insists EEC and Nato still behind UK

From Ian Murray, Brussels, May 6

Nato and the EEC remain solidly behind Britain in its efforts to force Argentina to withdraw its troops from the Falkland Islands, according to Mr John Nott, the British Minister of Defence.

In a tough, uncompromising statement issued after a session with the Nato defence minister here, Mr Nott promised that Britain's efforts to find a peaceful solution would not falter but that a precondition was Argentine withdrawal in accordance with the United Nations Security Council Resolution 502.

"If we have a ceasefire without Argentine withdrawal," he said, "democracy will have surrendered to aggression and the aggressor will be in possession of his spoils.

The was no hint in what Mr Nott had to say of any *slakening of support for* Britain. He was "greatly heartened" by a statement issued in the morning by the Nato Eurogroup (the 12 European members of the alliance) which condemned Argentina's armed invasion and failure to comply with the Security Council resolution; noted the importance of maintaining the principle that aggression or occupation of territory should not be allowed to succeed and urged the need to seek a negotiated settlement.

In answer to questions, he later said he felt confident that there would be a renewal of sanctions against Argentina by the EEC if they were needed. The sanctions come up for renewal on May 17 and Mr Nott said he hoped that a solution would be possible before then.

He would not be drawn into any discussion on the long term solution beyond saying it was recognized in London that there might have to be a transitional arrangement after the Argentine withdrawal.

The economic sanctions together with the naval pressure, he said, "provided tha only hope of bringing about a peaceful and long term solution which preserves the important principles for which the Western alliance stands".

Questioned later on this, he said: "My own belief is that there will not be a solution to this crisis if Britain is not prepared to keep up pressure to pursue its military presence. We are dealing with a military junta and so far — I emphasize *so* far — there has been no evidence that they understand anything but strength."

Mr Nott was careful to try to put the dispute into a North Atlantic context. The Nato response, he said, "provided irrefutable evidence of the strength of our commitment to the same ideals". It also represented a concrete expression of the growing recognition in Nato that Western interests were not limited to the treaty area.

"This is not to say there can be any deflection on our part from the alliance's primary purpose, which is to deter the Soviet threat." The Falklands crisis, he said, in an important sense had strengthened the allied deterrent in showing the solidarity of the countries and in proving Britain's defence capabilities "in a fashion that can leave few doubts in Soviet minds as to their readiness and effectiveness".

Mr Nott was aggressively *defensive about the sinking* of the Argentine cruiser the General Belgrano. Its threat to the task force, he said, "was such that the task force commander could ignore it only at his peril".

He denied vehemently that Britain was the aggressor. "It was only by the grace of God", he said, "that we did not have a lot of our people killed when they initially invaded the Falkland Islands."

Asked about the slowness in confirming who the casualties on board the Sheffield were, Mr Nott said that as the survivors had been spread out among the fleet and as ships were, for their own safety, observing radio silence, it was not easy to obtain precise information. This would be released as *soon as it was obtained.*

"I need hardly say that the sad losses that have occurred have strengthened our resolve to achieve the important aim we have set ourselves of ejecting the Argentinian forces.



Nott: uncompromising

UN initiative

Major obstacles still unresolved

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York, May 6

The positive response from both Britain and Argentina to the framework for peace in the Falkland Islands put forward by Señor Pérez de Cullar, the United Nations Secretary-General, acknowledges his role in a possible settlement, but does not bring prospects closer for an immediate solution to the crisis.

In their acceptance of the Secretary-General's "good offices" the Governments of Britain and Argentina today failed to resolve major differences over the crucial issues of ceasefire, withdrawal and sovreignty, making it clear that Señor Pérez de Cuéllar will have to surmount major obstacles if he is to succeed in his peace efforts.

British sources say that the United Nations ideas offer no more than a skeletal outline of ways the United Nations might be useful in bringing about an end to the crisis which need to be filled in as *the Secretary-General* proceeds with his efforts. They appear at the moment to offer only a face-saving mechanism should the two parties agree the time is ripe for a settlement, and officials do not rule out the possibility that they could be dovetailed with plans presented made by Peru, or any number of peace proposals.

The United Nations proposals include, in general terms, provisions for a withdrawal by the British Fleet and Argentine troops from the Falklands to be possibly overseen by United Nations peace-keepers of observers, negoiations on ultimate sovereignty over the islands under United Nations auspices and a United Nations administration on the islands while talks continue. They are strikingly similar to the Peruvian proposals, but diplomats feel that a United Nations framework for peace is more beneficial to Argentina than to Britain.

This is because any initiative which springs from the Western hemisphere involving OAS powers, be they Peru or the United States, is more likely to produce quick results. An initiative taken up by the United Nations, has the risk of becoming mired in the different political shadings that are an *integral part of the* United Nations and this could inadvertently give Argentina more time to consolidate its hold over the islands.

British sources, however, do say that Argentina only has to say it is ready to withdraw and abandon its insistence that soverignty be predetermined, for the Secretary-General's initiative to succeed.

It would then be possible to fill in the framework that would spell out the modalities of withdrawal, the terms of an interim administration, and plans for long term United Nations involvement in negotiations over sovereignty.

Meanwhile Britain has delivered its formal response to Señor Pérez de Cuéllar and a spokesman said that the *absence of armed exchanges* in the previous 24 hours was an encouraging sign for the diplomatic efforts now underway.

Although Argentina's reaction yesterday had raised hopes of a breakthrough. It was clear that the Argentine Government in its reply was even less specific than Britain. Before handing over the response from the British government, Sir Anthony Parsons, the British delegate, told reporters, the reply was substantial and constructive. "It addresses all the Secretary-General's ideas in substance," he said.

Argentina is understood to have given a brief response, accepting in principle the Secretary-General's role. But deciding against commenting specifically on the various ideas.

With the acceptance of both sides, the Security Council has gone into private consultations to pick up where they left off yesterday. Ireland, which had requested a meeting, now appears to have backtracked and sources say it realizes a call for a ceasefire would only play into the hands of Argentina.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin (left) Chief of the Defence Staff and General Bernard Rogers, Nato's European commander, sign the memorandum of understanding that integrates 11 Nimrod aircraft into Nato's early warning forces. Looking on (left to right) are United States Admiral Harry Train, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe; USAF Major-General Leighton Palmerton, NAEW Commander, and Netherlands Vice Admiral J. H. Scheuer, representing the Connander-in-Chief, Channel.

MoD gives reasons for hold-ups

By Stewart Tendler

The report of the Board of Inquiry set up on South Georgia to look into the circumstances of the death of an Argentine after the capture of the island is on its way back to Britain, the Ministry of Defence said yesterday.

A spokesman said no comment could be made about the inquery until the papers reached Whitehall. The dead man, believed to be a sailor, was buried in Grytviken cemetery. Also on their way back to Britain could be pictures of the recent actions at sea and the first attack on Port Stanley airfield.

The Ministry of Defence has been criticized for allowing the Argentines to get widespread newspaper and television coverage of their own pitures which accompenied claims that the runway at Port Stanley airfield had not been damaged.

Yesterday the *ministery* said that no pictures had arrived from either South Georgia, retaken almost two weeks ago, or the main task force. Pictures taken by official photographers and the Press Associatiion have to be sent to Ascension Island 4,000 miles from the Falklands and then flown back to Britain.

At the moment ships were engaged in operational tasks, the ministry said. "Operational" picrures had arrived in London, but these were used for intlligence purposes and were not normally released. Newspapers have also *found that reports from their* correspondents are being delayed by defence officials.

Three essential elements

Peru's solution called for 72-hour truce

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, May 6

The central feature of the Peruvian peace initiative for resolving the Falklands crisis — which at present appears to be the front-runner of various diplomatic solutions — is a call for a immediate 72-hour truce, according to Señor Fernando Schwalb, the Peruvian Ambassador in Washington and the country's forst Vice-President.

A truce would be followed by a withdrawal of Argentine and British forces from the area after which negotiations would be held on the ultimate status of the Islands. The negotiations would probably be held under United Nations auspices.

"The main priority is to arrange a ceasefire," Señor Schwalb told *The Times* in an interview. "Once there is peace one can *start* to talk about the substance of the problem."

After initial disinterest, the British are now taking considerable interest in the proposals which President Belaunde Terry first submitted last weekend. The British say that the Peruvian plan, which is more general and contains fewer details than the proposals put forward by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, includes the therr elements which Britain regards as essential for a peaceful settlement.

Thesr are: A withdrawal of forces; an interim administration with international participation; and *negotiations to take place without* pre-judging the sovereignty issue.

According to Señor Schwalb, the Argentines, after initially rejecting the Peruvian proposals, are also showing renewed interest in them. The Argentine rejection, he explained, was based on a misunderstanding. The Argentines at first believed that Peru was simply passing on Mr Haig's proposals to Buenos Aires "but we subsequently made clear this is our own set of proposals". Señor Schwalb, who is in constant touch with President Belaunde, said the Peruvian ideas were first given to Mr Haig last Saturday. They were also presented to the British Ambassador in Lima at the same time. They were then discussed with Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, during his talks with Mr Haig on Sunday.

However, at that stage, according to the ambassador, Mr Pym did not show much interest in the Peruvian ideas. It was only after Mr Pym's return to London and the sinking of the Argentine and British ships that the British began seriously to regard the Peruvian plan as the basis for a diplomatic solution.

The proposed ceasefire would be in two stages. The first stage would last 24 hours and would allow both sides time to inform their forces to stop shooting. The second would last for 48 hours during which time, it is *hoped, arrangements could* be made for a withdrawal of forces.

Tory MPs say hit air bases

By George Clark

More than 20 Conservative *backbenchers, including* several senior members of the party, tabled a Commons motion yesterday calling for "whatever measures should prove necessary" to eliminate the capacity of the Argentine forces to inflict unacceptable losses on the British fleet, the obvious implication is that air bases on the Argentine mainland should be bombed to remove *the threat of missile or bomb* attacks from the air.

The motion was tabled by Mr Ian Lloyd, chairman of the Select Committee on Energy and MP for Havant and Waterloo, near Portsmouth. Its main sponsors include Sir Anthony Kershaw (Stroud), chairman of the Select Committee on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Sir William Clark (Croydon, South), chairman *of* the backbenchers' finance committee; Sir Patrick Wall (Haltemprice) a former officer or the party's defence committee, and Sir Frederic Bennett (Torbay).

The motion commends the efforts of the Goverment to persuade the international community that it cannot endure if the unilateral use of force to achieve national objectives is tolerated. It then points out that "some elements in that community" have never accepted that view, and "are more likely to be persuaded by the success of British arms than impressed by the consequences of undue restraint leading to the loss of such ships as HMS Sheffield".

It goes on : "This House . . . concludes that *the recapture of the Falk*lands now justifies whatever immediate measures should prove necessary to eliminate the capacity of Agentine forces to inflict unacceptable losses on the British fleet and notes that [the Government's] objectives have not changed their character or justification since it obtained the virtually unanumous support of Parliament for its Falklands Islands policy".

The call for necessary measures comes immediately after a reference to the attack on HMS Sheffield which was hit by a French-built Exocot missile believed to have been fired from a Super-Etendard aircraft operating from a land base.

The list of signatories includes Mr George Gardiner (Reigate), Mr James Hill (Southampton, Test), Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge), Mr Peter Lloyd (Farnham), Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedford), Mr Tony Marlow (Northampton, West), Mr John Carlisle (Luton, West), Mr Neil Thorn (Redbridge, Ilford, South), Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Bromley, Orpington)Mr Percy Grieve (Solihull), Mr David Bevan (Yardley), Mr Mark Wolfson (Sevenoaks), Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds), Mr Geoffrey Dickens (Huddersfield, West), Mr Paul Hawkins (Norfolk, South West) and Mr John Hannan (Exeter). More signatures were being added last night.

World's opinion

The Pope sent a message to Senor Javier Perez Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary General, yesterday encouraging him in his efforts to settle the Falklands crisis, Renter reports from Rome.

A telegram signed by cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican Secretary of State, said the Pope was deeply worried about "the tragic news from the South Atlantic, where the military conflict is ever worsening.

The telegram said that the Pope hoped that the United Nations action would receive "a favourable reception" from Britain and Argentina and was "ardently praying" for this aim.

☐ **Geneva:** Swiss newspapers have criticized British reaction to the Falklands invasion, and Mr Rudolf Gnaegi, the former Defence Minister, tokd the Zurich *Blick*: "The English are fully in the right, but *one* thing is absolutely certain: they will lose the Falklands to the Argentines in case. What happens now has become a matter of prestige to England."

The *Finanz und Wirtschaft* said: "The sense of proportion Churchill advocated seems to have been lost."

☐ **Brussels:** The European Parliament's 124-member Socialist group has called for an immediate Falklands ceasefire and a negotiated settlement based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 502.

Diplomatic flurry

Allies' pessimism worries Whitehall

By David Cross and Denis Taylor

The British Government has responded to the growing concern among its American and European allies about the recent clashes around the Falklands by assuring them that a peaceful settlement is still its main priority.

While officially claiming that they remain unperturbed by pessimistic voices from European capitals, particularly Bonn, after the sinking of the Argentine cruiser, *Whitehall officials must have* been deeply concerned by the apparent weakening of support for Britain's case.

But they were greatly heartened yesterday by the strong backing from Britain's European partners in Nato. A *communiqué* issued by European defence ministers emphasized "the importance of maintaining the principle that aggression or occupation of territory by force should not be allowed to succeed."

One Whitehall official argued that all West European countries, including *Britain, were bound to have* problems with public opinion once real hostilities had broken out. But, he said, this was insufficient reason for the British Government to be deflected from its resolve to ensure that an aggressor did not keep his spoils.

Diplomatic activity to try to resolve the conflict without more loss of life was speeded up yesterday in *various capitals of the Americas*. In Lima, the Peruvians were urged by Britain to step up their lobbying in Buenos Aires. The British were asking the Peruvians to use their good offices to persuade Argentina to accept a revamped set of proposals which had the full backing of the United States.

The latest suggestions, which were regarded as important in London, were *said to cover three essential* points — the mechanics of an Argentine withdrawal from the Falklands; the establishment of an interim administration with some international participation; and negotiations for a long-term solution to the dispute without prejudging the question of sovereignty.

The proposals originated with President Fernando Belaũde Terry of Peru and were subsequently refined by Mr Alexander Haig, the American secretary of state. Mr Francis Pym, the British Foreign Secretary, has also contributed ideas the package, which is said to be much simpler than that originally floated by Mr Haig during his first peace mission.

The United States and Britain have felt the need to use the good offices of the Peruvians since Washington came down firmly on the side of Britain last week. It was still not clear yesterday how effective their intervention might be in Buenos Aires.

The latest flurry of diplo*matic activity was described* in Whitehall yesterday as crucial.

Bean eaters earn the fleet's respect

From John Witherow, on board HMS Invincible

One of the first reactions to the news of the destruction of the Sheffield came from a shrewd petty officer: "Everone thought we were taking on a bunch of bean eaters but now they realize they are up against a well equipped outfit", he said.

While many would claim they never underestimted the Argentines, there has undoutedly been a growing feeling of confidence in the task force which received a sharp jolt from Tuesday's losses. *The surprise attack in which* Super-Etendard jets evaded the fleet's defences has shaken any complacency about the competence of Argentina's Air Force.

The attack showed considerable planning, skill and knowledge of the position of the fleet and an ability to respond rapidly to the British successes of previous days, including the sinking of a *cruiser. One Harrier pilot* on Invincible, talking about the shooting down of a colleague from the Hermes over the Falklands, commented: "These guys are a lot better than we gave them *credit* for."

Because of the setbacks, Invincible went on action stations from dawn to dusk the next day. The ship now more or less lives for action stations, aware that vigilance can mean survival in this inreasingly vicious and complicated battle in the South Atlantic. The aircraft carrier is sealed up and at full alert for long periods, *with the* boredom only interrupted by moments of acute alarm.

This undoubtedly reached its zenith on Tuesday, when it was announced over the tannoy that the ship was under missile attack. The group of journalists on board, who had taken to the admiral's bridge with the misguided view that it is as good as place as any and at least possible to see the missiles coming, flattened themselves on the deck along with everyone else.

The comment from a *nearby crewman that "if it* hits you won't know anything about it", was far from reassuring. When an anti-missile screen was fired from the ship, sounding remarkably like near-misses, various comments in our notebooks included "terrifying" and "periods of anxiety".

The sense of vulnerability is impossible to avoid because of the confinement in closed quarters and *the relative* lack of protection provided by the hull. Modern warships do not have armour plating, unlike the old battleships, taking the view that the money is better spent on effective missile defences.

Apart from the klaxon which heralds action stations, the other dreaded and increasingly frequent announcement is "on anti-flash", signalling the need to cover bare skin because of another possible attack. The rather chilling one which has thankfully not yet been used is "hit the deck", which means an imminent hit by missile or torpedo.

Action stations has even generated its own from of vocabulary with announcements of action messing, action snacks, action mugs and action working dress. The craze has become infectious and crewman now knock off for an action smoke.

All this makes the cocktails on the quarterdeck *in* the tropics seem another existence. That same quarterdeck of the Invincible is now swept by sleet and spray and piled high with cushions from the officers wardroom, ready for ditching overboard to reduce the risk of fire.

From the admiral's bridge the flight deck presents an equally desolate scene. Sea Harriers, the pilots strapped into the cockpits, sit waiting for orders to scramble and intercept Argentine jets. Figures buffeted by an icy wind and wearing combat clothing and Balaclava helmets struggle to refuel and tend to the valuable machines which form such a vital part of the task force's protective screen.

Across on the Hermes, which flies the flag of Rear-Admiral John Woodward, the current situation must seem as tricky as some of the mathematical problems he solves for a hobby. The attack on the Sheffield has demonstrated the capabilities of the Argentine Air Force and served as a warning to Royal Navy warships which venture too close to the islands.

While control of the sea seems feasible, despite the Argentine submarines possibly to be in the area, dominating the skies against a numerically superior *enemy could prove one of the* hardest problems of the war.

Less support, poll shows

By Lucy Hodges

Support for the Government's handling of the Falklands crisis has dropped this week, according to a MORI poll conducted for *The Economist* and released yesterday.

Only 71 per cent of the sample now say they are satified with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her colleagues' handling of the crisis, compared with 76 per cent last week. Twenty five per cent are now dissatisfied compared with 20 per cent last week.

News of the *destruction of* the destroyer Sheffield came while the poll was being carried out, but the pollsters found that it did not significantly alter the balance of opinion. "It appears merely to have continued a trend — slightly against the Government — begun from the sinking of the Argentine cruiser at the weekend."

The poll found that 46 per cent were in favour of the sinking of the cruiser and 44 against. By contrast, 81 per cent approved of the bombing of Port Stanley airport.

MORI interviewed 526 adults, *most* by *telephone*, from a sample previously interviewed in person.

FALKLANDS CRISIS/2

Argentine losses are greater

By David Cross

In the month since the invasion of the Falklands various battles and other incidents have already cost both Argentina and Britain many casualties. Exactly how many is impossible to calculate at this stage, largely because battle claims from Buenos Aires are so unreliable.

It is almost certainly the case, however, that more Argentines have died and suffered injuries than Britons. The following account of events gives some idea of losses on both sides to date.

April 2. The Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands cost Buenos Aires the life of at least one officer. Mr Rex Hunt, the Governor of the Falklands, claimed that at least five, and possibly 15 Argentines were killed and another 17 wounded in the battle. Both the British and Argentine Governments agreed that there were no British casualties.

April 3. Argentina said that three of its men died in its invasion of South Georgia but a young Royal Marine officer claimed that between 10 and 15 Argentine commandos were killed and at least 20 more wounded by his men. There were no British losses.

April 23. A British crewman on board a Sea King helicopter was drowned during an exercise as the task force steamed into increasingly rough weather in the South Atlantic.

April 25. During the battle to retake South Georgia only one casualty was reported by the British. This was an Argentine sailor on board the submarine Santa Fe, who suffered a severe leg injury. The Argentine authorities claimed that British troops suffered dozens of casualties in the operation.

April 26. One of the Argentine prisoners in South Georgia being held by the British died in what was described as a "serious incident".

May 1. The British bombing of Port Stanley airfield and the Goose Green airstrip on the Falklands cost an unknown number of Argentine lives. President Galtieri admitted only that many lives had been lost during the hostilities up to this date. The British claimed that two Argentine Mirages and one Argentine Canberra had been shot down.

One British seaman, Ian Britnell of Teignmouth, Devon, was wounded when he was struck in the chest by shrapnel on Board one of the ships of the task force. The Argentines admitted that two of their Mirages had been lost.

May 2 and 3. An unknown number of Argentine lives were lost when the Argentine cruiser, General Belgrano, was hit by British torpedoes.

May 4. — Twenty officers and men on board the British destroyer Sheffield were missing, presumed dead when it was hit by an Argentine Exocet anti-ship missile. The pilot of a British Sea Harrier died when his aircraft was shot down during new raids on Port Stanley airport. Argentine casualties in the fresh raids on the airfield are still unknown.

Weapons firms certain to profit

By Clive Cookson

Whatever the Falklands outcome, Britain's weapons manufacturing business will benefit, judging from the London Stock Exchange, where share prices of companies with defence interests have on the whole outperformed the market over the past month.

The argument, in over simplified form, is that if Britain comes out on top the country will be in a more militaristic mood and the Government will increase *defence spending at a faster* rate than the 3 per cent a year to which it is already committed. And if the worst happens there will be a requirement to replace hundreds of millions of pounds worth of lost equipment, and probably political pressure to make up inadequacies in Britain's defences.

Five large companies dominate Britain's electronic weapons industry: British Aerospace, GEC (including Marconi), Ferranti, Plessey and Racal. The sector was concentrated further last month when British Aero space (BAe) bought Sperry Gyroscope, the navigation, mines and underwater warfare specialist, for £45m.

In 1981 BAe sold £751m worth of military aircraft and £346m worth of guided weapons out of a total turnover of £1,660m. Sales of civil aircraft were worth only £332m, and on the whole, the military side of the business is more profitable than making airlines.

BAe manufactures the Sea Harriers, on which the Falklands task force depends for air cover, and the guided weapons (including the ship-launched Sea Dart and Seawolf and the helicopter-launched Sea Skua) that are its most modern firepower.

Like the other weapons manufacturers, BAe will not comment officially on the likely effect of the Falklands conflict on its order book. "It wouldn't be proper to say anything at the moment," a spokesman said.

GEC-Marconi is the leading supplier of guidance systems for the BAe missiles and of the radar equipment with which the task force tracks Argentine aircraft and ships. The main hardware manufactured by Marconi is the Tigerfish torpedo fitted to the task force submarines. One torpedo can cost nearly £500,000.

Warships are built for the Navy by the state-owned British Shipbuilders at yards which still bear the names of their former private owners such as Vickers, Vosper Thorneycroft and Yarrow. Last year the Government announced that there would be no more orders for Type 42 destroyers (the class to which HMS Sheffield belonged) but the Yarrow yard on Clydeside recently won a £120m contract for a Type 22 frigate.

British Shipbuilders had warned their workers that up to 25,000 jobs would be lost because of the naval cuts planned by the Government before the Falklands crisis. It is towns like Barrow, where warship building is a leading occupation, that may see a slim silver lining in the South Atlantic war clouds.

Taxes and prices shoot up

Señor Average pays for the war bills

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, May 6

The war in the South Atlantic today hit the peso in the pocket of every Argentine. The price of cigarettes, petrol, liquor and all imported goods were sharply increased in a new package of emergency measures designed to prop up the country's faltering economy and to finance the fighting.

Argentina, despite an inflation rate hovering around 200 per cent, remains one of the most prosperous countries in Latin America, or, perhaps more correctly, one of the least poor. But from this morning the hard-pressed working man had to work a little longer for basic necessities.

The shops are bulging with washing machines, dishwashers, technological gadgets and Japanese electronic paraphernalia, but from today they will cost more and will gradually become in short supply because of devaluation and controls over the import of non-essential goods.

As part of the economic measures Señor Roberto Alemann, the Economy Minister, devalued the peso by 16.6 per cent, making 14,000 pesos worth a dollar. Five weeks ago, it was 9,000 to the dollar and only on Tuesday *the banks were giving 12,000* for a dollar.

But hardly anybody with foreign currency goes to the banks to exchange it for pesos. Every hotel porter, barman, shopkeeper, and indeed most people in the street will gladly give at least 18,000 pesos for a dollar.

The flow of private money out of savings accounts continues unchecked and three Argentine banks have so far succumbed to the pressure and gone out of business, sending shock waves through the Bolsa, the stock exchange.

Today, however, the Bolsa joyfully received news of Señor Alemann's package and there was an across the board increase in share quotations, especially of exporting company shares.

His package includes incentives for industrial exporters, suspension of the imports of luxury goods, initially for 45 days, and a 1,000 peso tax on every dollar in foreign exchange transactions or in export deals.

The extra taxes on fuel, amounting to 30 per cent on petrol, will be channeled directly to financing the war in the Falklands. The measure is also expected to reduce domestic consumption, creating an additional surplus for export.

At the same time, export duties on certain raw materials will be reduced slightly, certainly by no more than five per cent, to lower the costs of domestic industrial production.

It is all gloomy news for Señor Average in Argentina, though somehow the middle *classes manage to survive* and prosper whatever the economic state of affairs. A bus driver, for example earns a mere 3,000,000 pesos (£139) a month, a school teacher gets even less at 2,000,000 (£93). A conscripted soldier receives a token 150,000 pesos (£7) a month against 4,000,000 paid to a regular soldier.

Search for compromise

Reagan budget clears its first hurdle

From Bailey Morris, Washington, May 6

President Reagan has cleared the first important hurdle in his second drive to achieve a budget compromise by mobilizing Senate Republicans behind a new 1983 federal spending package approved by the budget committee late last night.

The new Republican budget, which projects a reduced deficit of $105,000m (£58,000m) for the fiscal year 1983, was hammered out at a White House meeting between Mr Reagan's senior advisers and *Senate leaders* including Mr Howard Baker, the majority leader, and Mr Peter Domenici, chairman of the budget committee.

It would increase taxes by $95,000m over a three-year period, reduce social security benefits by $40,000m over the same period and cut Mr Reagan's big defence buildup moderately with total, three-year reductions of $22,000m.

Mr Reagan, in announcing today his strong support of the new budget plan, immediately took the political offensive, telling reporters at the White House that the next step was up to congressional Democrats.

With their cooperation, Mr Reagan said the new spending plan "can put our country firmly on the road to economic prosperity" mainly by reassuring sceptical financial markets that the massive federal deficits will be reduced in 1983 and the year beyond.

Under the new programme which could be sent to the full Senate as early as next week, the deficits are projected at a high of $105,000m in 1983 and dropping to $70,000m in 1984 and $42,000m in 1985.

Even at first glance, however, it was apparant that Mr Reagan's new spending package faces a rough time in Congress among Republicans up for reelection and the Democratic Party generally.

In fact, the new proposal appeared to presage a classic party struggle over domestic spending priorities. Its broad outline is much closer to Mr Reagan's original January budget which was overwhelmingly rejected by both parties than the compromise proposals he put forward in the recent, failed budget negotiations with Mr Thomas O'Neill, Democratic leader of the House.

It called for fewer cuts in defence spending than those agreed to earlier by Mr Reagan and Mr O'Neill and much steeper cuts in social programmes for the poor and elderly than any yet considered by congressional Democrats.

These positions alone are likely to create a new unity among the divided Democrats who plan to caucaus their members this week with the aim of proposing and voting *on* a Democratic budget alternative by the end of next week.

The Democratic alternative is likely to include fewer cuts in social programmes, bigger increases in taxes than those supported by the President and much larger cuts *in* defence spending. "I think you'll see a basic philosophic difference reflected in the two new budget alternatives", said a member of the Democratic-controlled House budget committee.

This would dampen considerably the President's proposals of forging a coalition of Repuiblicans and conservative Democrats behind his new proposal.

Bush assures Chinese over Taiwan dispute

May 6. — Mr George Bush, the American Vice-President, visiting China at a time when relations are strained over Taiwan, said tonight that areas of agreement and cooperation "far ourweigh the few differences between us".

Mr Bush at his first formal function in China — a banquet given by Mr Li Fengping, the Zhejiang province Governor added: "that is the way it is and the way it must be among friends."

Mr Li said in his toast: "The Chinese and American peoples are friendly towards each other and both hope that obstacles in our bilateral relations will be surmounted so that our relations can continue to develop, because it is in the interests not only of our two peoples but also of peace and stability in the world."

Mr Bush thanked the governor for his "words of encouragement and support".

China has demanded that Washington sets a date for halting arms sales to Taiwan, seat of the rival Nationalists, or face a retogression in relations. It says the sales amount to a "two-China" policy.

In his speech, Mr Bush said President Reagan and his Administration "stand strongly" by the undersanding that "there is but one China and that Taiwan is part of China".

Mr Bush is in Hangzhou for one day before going on to Peking. He has visited five other Asian and Pacific countries in 13 days.



Waiting for father: Mrs Danuta Walesa, the wife of the interned Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, with two of her children, Magda (left) and Anna, in Gdansk.

Poles pass liberal Bill

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, May 6

While Poland's attention was diverted by the soft thud of tear gas canisters, the Polish Parliament this week quietly passed an astonishingly liberal Bill on higher education. Giving universities the right to elect their own rectors and control over much of the daily curriculum.

The Bill was part of a package of measures associated with national culture that was enacted by the Sejm (Parliament) on Tuesday.

According to one Sejm deputy, the way that the Bill was passed gives some clue as to the sensitivity of the legislation: "Towards the end of the session we started to vote on the culture accord and other things we had been discussing, including the higher education Bill. After the vote, my neighbour turned to me and asked: 'When are we going to decide about higher education?.' We just have, I said. 'Good God' he said and left the chamber."

Until the text of the Bill is leaked in its entirity, it will be difficult to decide how many of the liberal components in the original draft — drawn up in the Solidarity era — have been retained. About 200 amendments had been tabled and were discussed for almost a year by two committees of parliamentary experts.

Even so, the main pillars of the original Bill have been retained, guaranteeing a remarkable degree of autonomy to the nine state universities. As originally planned, rectors can be elected by the universities themselves and students are given the right to form their own student associations.

Admittedly below university level, many colleges will have to acept a curriculum defined by the ministry but the optional elements — which often make up some 30 per cent of degree courses at polytechnics and elsewhere — can be drawn up by the colleges themselves. The faculty senates — the decision-making bodies in university and college departments — retains much of their power, though in terms of nominating the rector (vice-chancellor) this is fairly evenly balanced with the Ministry of Higher Education.

Most Western diplomats and obsevers had predicted that this Bill would never be enacted for it seems to challenge many of the fundamental principles of martial law.

Thus some weeks ago Professor Henryk Samsononwicz, elected by staff and students as rector of Warsaw University, was dismissed. He was regarded as a liberal Marxist and was expelled from the Communist Party after the imposition of martial law amongst other things for allowing the now banned student association, NZS, to print leaflets on university presses.

This was seen by worried academics as the first step towards a purge of university life by those in the party who wanted to drive a wedge between the intellectuals and workers.

On May Day, as Solidarity activists tumbled through the streets, they were chanting among the more predictable slogans: "Give us back our rector."

The new Bill may defuse this to some extent and that clearly was one of the aims. It was never very realistic of the academic staff — as many admitted privately — to expect the Military Council to back down having ousted a rector.

But by the military conceding the principle of elected rectors, the academics may be prepared to agree to accept Professor Dobrowolski as an interim solution until elections can be held.

But the Military Council can also make some liberal concessions because of an important amendment to the new act. The so-called Advisory Council on Higher Education, a powerful force in drafting central directives on education, will not now — as originally envisaged — be composed of 60 members of faculty senates (that is, elected representatives) but will contain 24 members nominated by the minister. This allows the ministry to counter situations, through anti-liberal measures, if necessary.

In any case, as long as martial law is in effect, the Army can simply ignore certain aspects of the higher education law. It will continue to ban NZS, for example: Military rulings override whatever has been enacted. But the new act shows that the Military Council is prepared, when martial law has been lifted, to allow at least some sections of society to live and let live.

Balcony seat at Corniche carnage

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, May 6

It was a fine day. The summer sun shone brightly on the Mediterranean, whose gentle waves brushed the shoreline of the Beirut Corniche. The palm trees swayed slightly in the breeze.

And on the roadway beside the fruit stall, there lay a man's body, arms and legs spread-eagled, as if he had died in a television play. Only when two gunman picked him up by his arms and legs and dumped him in the back of a truck; like a sack of potatoes, was it clear that the figure really was lifeless.

When one watches this sort of thing from one's own balcony, the scene is almost cathartic. In Beirut, the gathering of corpses almost inevitably means that battle has temporarily ended, and indeed a clutch of schoolgirls ran into the street a few minutes later and screeched their enthusiasm for a lorry-load of frightened Syrian soldiers; which was somewhat strange, since the Syrians had not even been involved in the conflict.

Beirut's bloodshed — like modern British naval history — tends to be generated by what at first appears an insignificant dispute. This *morning, a truck mounted* with a heavy machine gun was parked outside a half-built apartment block on the Corniche *in the west of the* city by the Nasserite Morabitoun militia. The armed followers of Mr Walid Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party happened, however, to be occupying this skeletal building and objected to the rather unorthodox parking violation.

The immediate result was a half-hour *shoot-out* between the two sides in which rocket-propelled grenades *swished* through the cypress trees near the American University and mortar shells thundered into the pre-stressed concrete block.

But the Lebanese, as all who live here admit, have phlegm. As the explosions rumbled across the university campus, two tennis players continued to smash their ball across the hard court and biology undergraduates doggedly turned up for a seminar scarcely 200 yards from the battle.

A group of fruit vendors watched their abandoned orange stalls from the shade of a bougainevillea tree as perspiring young men carrying rocket-launchers of unimaginable complexity took positions in doorways and gutters.

By the time the fighting came to an end, the Morabitoun machine-gunner had been blown clean off his truck on to the road — he lay there for 10 minutes afterwards — and the Jumblattis claimed that between two and 10 gunmen had died.

For a few more minutes, ambulances drove frantically *up and down* the Corniche. A company of Syrian soldiers trundled by, serious-faced and rifles pointing at the unfinished apartment block. Then Beirut's rowdy motorists returned to the Corniche and the street vendors counted their change.

The bloody little battle was all part of the fracturing of Lebanon's left-wing National Movement, a cleavage in Lebanon's socialist armies every bit as vicious as that which once tore apart the Christian militias in east Beirut. This summer's presi*dential elections are not* far away and the promise of power usually brings out the guns in Beirut.



Heeding the call: Forty-four Protestant women taking the oath at Kecskemét during the first ordaining of woman ministers in the history of the Reformed Church of Hungary.

Nato links security and better living

From Ian Murray
Brussels, May 6

Money spent on improving Europeans' standard of living, and providing help for developing nations had to go hand in hand with money spent on defence if there was to be real security in the world, the 12 European members of Nato agreed here today.

According to Signor Lelio Lagorio, the current chairman of the Nato Eurogroup, high living standards made for a strong country, and a strong country *was the* only one which could defend itself in a proper way.

It was equally important to help developing countries to pursue and achieve their objectives to give stability to the world and thus create the right climate for peace.

In consequence, the Eurogroup had decided to try to give more thought to political policies and less to the technical problems of defence. This, he said, did not mean that defence spending should be reduced, but that as much should be spent on tackling the other problems.

The Euro-group also recognized that in the interests of cohesion within the alliance there was a need to establish that *Europe* paid a *fair share* of the cost of defence compared with the money supplied by the United States.

Rome youths hijack bus

Rome, May 6. — Four armed youths hijacked an airport bus taking passengers from a London flight to the centre of Rome and robbed them of five million lire (about £2,000), police said.

The youths pulled pistols on the driver as he entered the Magliana suberb last night and ordered him to follow a waiting car. Passengers were ordered to hand over cash and valuables to the youths, who sped off in the car.

Waldheim run down by tram

Vienna. — Dr Kurt Waldheim, the former United Nations Secretary-General, was knocked down by a tram and taken to hospital with concussion.

Austrian radio quoted him as saying he would have to stay in hospital for two or three days.

Quebec to opt out of the Bill of Rights

From John Best
Ottawa, May 6

The laws of Quebec would be exempted from many provisions of the Canadian Bill of Rights introduced yesterday in the National Assembly, the province's legislature. The legislation takes advantage of a clause in the Bill, part of Canada's new constitution, allowing the provinces wide latitude to opt out of provisions

Alone of the 10 provinces, Quebec has refused to accept either the Bill of Rights or the constitution itself.

Once the legislation is passed, a number of fundamental freedoms would not be guaranteed in Quebec under the national Bill of Rights, although they would still be protected under Quebec's own rights charter. These include freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of association, and the *right to life, liberty and* security of the person.

Mr Marc-André Bedard, Quebec's Justice Minister, told reporters the Government was prepared to fight for Quebec's Bill 101. Under it, children must attend French-language schools unless one of their parents was educated in English in Quebec.

Hersant bid for daily paper suffers setback

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, May 6

The attempt by M Robert Hersant, the newspaper magnate, and owner of the largest press group in France, to acquire control of *Le Dauphine Libere*, the Grenoble newspaper with a circulation of more than 400,000, has met an unexpected setback.

The previous owner, M Louis Richerot, who was induced in April of last year by financial difficulties to surrender his shares in the newspaper to a pool of banks as surety for a short-term loan, announced today that he had been able to buy them back.

The announcement last week of the takeover of *Le Dauphiné Libéré* by M Hersant provoked protests from the journalists' unions, from M Richerot and from members of Parliament — both of *the Socialist majority and of* the Opposition who alleged that it constituted a violation of the law on the press of 1944.

This law, designed to protect the pluralism of the press, prohibits any one person from owning more than one daily newspaper. Legal proceedings initiated some years ago against M Hersant for alleged infringements of it before 1977 are still pending. Contrary to reports a few days ago that the proceedings would be dropped, Mr Georges Filioud, the Minister for Communication, insisted that the Government would ensure that the law was respected,

M Richerot, it was announced today, also took out an action against M Marcel Fournier, the former president of a chain of supermarkets, who has helped M Hersant in previous newspaper takeovers, to stop him from selling to M Hersant 51 per cent of the capital of the company publishing *Le Dauphiné Libéré*.

The court is to give its ruling on Wednesday. Even if it goes against M Richerot, the financial operation he has mounted to buy back the shares held as security by the pool of banks will enable him to wrest back control of the newspaper from M Hersant.

What has surprised observers about *Le Dauphiné Libéré* is that the government has remained relatively passive over M Hersant's latest attempt to extend his press empire.

Newspaper chains to stand trial

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, May 6.

Canada's two largest newspaper chains, Thomson Newspapers and Southam Inc are to stand trial on monopoly charges.

They were committed to trial yesterday in Toronto by Mr J. L. Addison, an Ontario provincial judge, on the basis of *evidence* presented at a preliminary hearing last autumn.

The case stems from the shutdown nearly two years ago, on the same day, of the *Ottawa Journal* and the *Winnipeg Tribune*. The *Journal* was owned by Thomson and the *Tribune* by Southam.

The closures left the Southam-owned *Ottawa Citizen* and the Thomson-owned *Winnipeg Free Press* the only English language daily newspapers in their cities.

At *about* the same time Southam bought Thomson's 50 per cent share in Pacific Press Ltd, which publishes Vancouver's only two dailies; the *Sun* and the *Province*; and Thomson's one third interest in the *Gazette*,

Both groups face three charges of conspiracy to lessen competition and four monopoly-making charges

Border guard charged

Brunswick. — West German authorities charged an East German border guard with suspected murder yesterday, the day after he shot another border guard with a sub-machine gun and fled to the West.

Klaus Decker, aged 19, confessed to firing four shots with a sub-machine gun at his colleague before escaping over the border, according to a government press statement. The East German news agency ADN reported that the other border guard, Erhard Knospe, was "treacherously murdered" while "protecting the state border". It did not mention that he was killed by another border guard.

East Germany has asked the West Germans to extradite Herr Decker. The West German Government said it was "dismayed" by the incident and the Brunswick authorities, who announced the charges against Herr Decker, said East Germany's extradition request was being "carefully examined".

But the Government's statement said that Herr Decker would have "all the rights of West German citizenship".

Balcony seat at Corniche carnage

From Robert Fisk Beirut, May 6

Terrorist killing stops work at Bilbao plant

From Harry Debelius Madrid, May 6

Basque terrorists determined to keep a nuclear power plant near Bilbao form operating accomplished their purpose, at lest temporarily, today when employees of the company building the plant said they would not go back to work at the site, after the assassination of the chief engineer.

He was the sixth person to die in attacks involving the nearly completed installation.

One technician who did not wish to be named, said "THE only way you could get me to go back to Lemoniz (the location of the plant) Would be to dress me in army khaki and and order me to go". The technician said he and other emplotees were under the obviously mistaken impression that the extremist organization E.T.A. (Basque home land and liberty) had secretly agreed to end its campaign against the nuclear power station, coinciding with the implementation of a plan for the home-rule Gavernment to take over operational responsibility from the privately-owned Electric Power Company which owns it.

In an interview broadcast nationwide by the state-run Nacional Radio, the Councillor for Industry and Energy of the Basque Regional Government admitted that the latest killing — the second of a chief engineer in less than 16 months — would mean a delay in putting the Lemoniz plant into operation", although he said this did not mean any change in plans.

Referring to employees frightened by ETA attacks and threats, Señor Javier Garcia, the Councillor, said: "I can only tell them that we have to find a way to keep on, because it is the only positive reply, although I understand that for some people in particular this may not be possible."

About 7,000 mourners stood outside the packed Bilbao church where funeral services were held for the engineer Señor Angel Pascual Mugica, who was shot yesterday.

The relatively low turnout, considering official appeals for citizens to show their contempt for terrorism by attending the funeral, was probably caused by the rainy, chilly weather as well as widespread misgivings about the nuclear energy programme.

Among those attending the requiem mass today were Señor Ignacio Bayón, the Spanish Minister for Industry and Energy, and Señor Carlos Garaikoetxea, the President of the Autonomous Government of the Basque Provinces.

The military wing of ETA, the leftist, secessionist organization, acknowledged in a communique delivered to a Basque newspaper that it was responsible for the assassination of the chief engineer. The ETA murdered Señor Pascual Mugica's predecessor at Lemoniz on January 29, 1981. Because of that killing and threats to other employees, almost all work was suspended on the project for more than a year. Work resumed only 10 days ago.

New leader for Italian Christian Democrats

From Our Own Correspondent

A new national secretary of the Italian Christian Democrat Party was elected today. He is Signor Ciriaco de Mita, aged 54, who hastened, in his first interview after his election, to establish a balance in the crucial question of his relations with the Socialists.

He had been regarded as being the less tolerant, of the two candidates for the post, towards the Socialist demands for a greater say in the conduct of the coalition Government's policies.

He said he did not see his election as a challenge to the Socialists but added: "Certainly the Socialists will have to get used to dealing with the Christian Democrats in a rather different way. It was they who asked for equal dignity and that rule must cut both ways." The Socialists make no secret of their ambition to provide the next Prime Minister.

Signor de Mita was elected with about 55 per cent of the votes. His rival, Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the former Prime Minister, led what is regarded as a more conservative alliance of interests within the party more intent on good relations with the Socialists and less interested than Signor de Mita is supposed to be in keeping in friendly contact with the Communists.

The new Secretary's attitude will soon be put to the test. Leaders of the five coalition parties, of which the Christian Democrats are by far the biggest, are due to meet soon to discuss the Government's fate after a series of clashes between Christian Democrats and Socialists.

The last almost brought the Government down. A Christian Democrat Minister, Signor Beniamino Andreatta, said at a preparatory meeting before the congress that more votes for the Socialists would bring the danger of national socialism. The anger of the Socialists at this apparent reference to Nazi tendencies was only curbed by President Pertini's personal intervention when he publicly described the remark as "disgusting".

Signor de Mita was born at Nusco in the Irpinia area near Avellino, the son of a tailor. He was also helped in his schooling by a local priest and after a year at Naples University he went with a scholarship to the Catholic university in Milan where he took a degree in jurisprudence.

☐ In common with other party secretaries in Italy, Signor di Mita will play no direct role in government but will control key appointments and policy decisions from party headquarters (Reuter reports).



Signor Ciriaco de Mita (right) shakes hands with the defeated rival, Signor Arnaldo Forlani

Gambian President wins election

From Godfrey Morrison, Banjul, May 6

Sir Dawda Jawara and his ruling People's Progressive Party (PPP) swept to comfortable victories in the Gambian presidential and parliamentary elections. Final results were announced today.

This is interpreted both as a vote of confidence in Sir Dawda, who has ruled the country since independence from Britain in 1965, and as an endorsement of his Government's decision to enter into a confederation with neighbouring Senegal last February.

The formation of the confederation came after an armed left-wing revolt which briefly overthrew Sir Dawda's Government last July, but which was later crushed by Senegalese troops.

In the presidential poll, Sir Dawda was opposed by Mr Sheriff Dibba, the leader of the opposition National Convention Party (NCP) who gained 52,136 votes to Sir Dawda's 137,020.

Mr Dibba conducted his campaign from a prison cell where he is awaiting trial on treason and related charges connected with the NCP's alleged involvement in last July's armed revolt in which up to 600 people are believed to have died.

The NCP has vigorously denied involvement in the revolt.

NCP supporters also queried the fairness of the elections

PPP supporters point to The Gambia's long tradition of free and fair elections and say that only in a very liberal democracy would a man detained on treason charges be permitted to stand for president.

Mr Dibba also lost his parliamentary seat which he had held since before independence. The NCP which had five members in the last Parliament, will have only three in the new one.

But the PPP did not have things all its own way. Five of the independent candidates, formner PPP supporters who had failed to win party nomination, defeated official candidates and the PPP will have 27 directly elected members in the new Parliament compared to 29.

But Sir Dawda's party will still have a comfortable majority in the new House of Representatives. As president he has the right to nominate eight members and later this week, five chiefs will nominate five traditional rulers to represent them in the new House of 48 members.

Political sources foresee that after his victory, Sir Dawda will seek to consolidate his position through a government reshuffle in which Vice-President Assan Musa Camara, could be demoted.

Whatever the future political line-up here the main issue of contention and interest will remain progress towards making the Sene-Gambian Confederation a reality. The elections have been closely watched by Senegalese representatives.

Self-Portrait of a terrorist

How Red Brigades keep total control

From Peter Nichols, Rome, May 6

The first detailed self-portrait of a terrorist was interrupted today when the Rome Court of Assizes suspended hearings to allow the transfer from tape of 20 hours of testimony given by Antonio Savasta about his life as a killer in the Red Brigades.

The trial principally concerns the kidnapping and murder in the spring of 1978 of Signor Aldo Moro, the leading figure in the governing Christian Democrat Party. But the hearings are also concerned with a whole series of murders and acts of violence by the Rome section of this left-wing terrorist organization. Others among more than 60 accused were far more prominent than Antonio Savasta: Mario Moretti, for instance, remains the most authoritative figure among the former leaders, even in captivity.

Savasta claims a minor role in the Moro affair. He says that he was in favour of killing Signor Moro rather than liberating him however and is believed to have committed 17 murders. The great difference between him and the former leaders of the section is that he has agreed to speak.

He offered to do so immediately he was captured in Padva last January when holding prisoner the American General James Dozier. He has kept his word in five long interrogations conducted mainly by Signor Severino Santiapichi, the presiding judge. When hearings resume on Monday he will be at the disposal of defending counsel and of the public prosecutor.

Aged 27, bespectacled with a rather unsubstantial moustache, he allowed his cold self-control to give way only once in face of constant descriptions of him as heartless and inhuman. On Tuesday he told the judge: "There is nothing cynical in my answers. You judge me because I have killed, for deaths of which I felt and still feel the weight. But if I were to cry now, as I have cried at length about my own affairs, you would not understand me. . ." He went on to explain that the organization had its own logic and personal problems had no place.

Moretti and others accused, who refuse cooperation with the court, leave their cages in protest and return to their cells when Savasta speaks. One of them shouted at him that he had renegaded not only on the Red Brigade but also on "the 27 years of his own life". Savasta was born in Centocelle, studied classics and worked intermittently as a messenger boy.

He said of his decision to become a terrorist: "My challenge began from the school benches of Centocelle. We felt the need to struggle to conquer new space and not be crushed by rules. . ." He is a classic example of a product of the abandoned suburbs of Rome, a favourate theme of the late poet Pasolini who was murdered by another product of the same background.

In the hearings yesterday, Savasta sought to convince the court that killers have their problems too. "To kill a person with two different weapons, one after the other, is a difficult business. It has happened to me. After the first shots, the victim can have spasms, and you can think he is still alive."

Savasta told the court that the Red Brigades received two shipments of arms from the Palestine Liberation Organization. They had never accepted money from abroad, certainly not from Libya. No foreigners were involved in the Moro kidnappings. He was convinced, he said yesterday, that there could be no manipulation of the Red Brigades from outside.

"I have never had even a suspicion that someone was able to maneouvre the organization" he said. "Above all because the clandestine life allows, at least at a certain level, an almost total control over the movements of the comrades, and then, the organization's policy is constantly under control from below, through debates."



Antonio Savasta: The talking Guerrilla.

Two parties demand rerun in Jakarta

From David Watts, Jakarta, May 6

Indonesian opposition parties are demanding a rerun of parts of Tuesday's election in Jakarta after widespread allegations of malpractice.

Both the opposition Indonesian Democratic Party and the Muslim Development Party (PPP) allege that there was extensive double voting in the poll and both parties are preparing official complaints about the conduct of the election.

The government Electoral Commission denies that there was any manipulation in the polls and says that double voting would be impossible. The commission says that it is prepared to receive complaints providing they are supported by evidence, but meanwhile the counting of the ballots will continue.

The ruling Golkar Party has so far collected 56 per cent of the votes cast and is clearly the national winner — but with fewer than 200,000 votes separating Golkar and PPP in Jakarta, the actual vote total might change though the seat allocations, expected to be five each, will not be affected.

Success claimed by Iran in fresh offensive

Tehran, May 6. — Iran launched an offensive in Northern Khuzestan last night, advancing several miles towards the Iraqi border and capturing hundreds of Iraqi soldiers, Tehran radio said today.

The radio said Iranian armed forces attacked Iraqi positions in the Fakeh region, smashing their forward defences within hours. It said the drive was continuing.

Iran said its forces had cut Iraqi supply routes in the region and killed hundreds of Iraqi troops. Iranian aircraft strafed Iraqi concentrations and knocked out 18 tanks in the Fakkeh region.

Further south, an Iraqi counter-offensive west of a road linking the cities of Ahwaz and Khorramshahr had been smashed by Iranian ground forces last night, a military communique said.

It claimed that after pushing the Iraqis back to their previous positions, Iranian troops launched new attacks and were continuing their advance in the area. They captured 700 Iraqis and destroyed 18 tanks. Iraqis had thrown armoured units into the battle to attack the road, a strategic highway which Iranians crossed at the start of an offensive last Friday. — Reuter.

□ Beirut. — An Iraqi communique issued early today said one Iranian jet was shot down in a dogfight over Khuzistan province (AP reports).

The statement came about 12 hours after the Iranians issued a communique saying their helicopters for the first time in the 19-month war had raided the Iraqi border town of Fuka.

Both sides acknowledged that the Iranians had crossed the Karun river and were battling to take the key highway linking Ahvaz with Khorramshahr. The dispatches indicated each side launched attacks and counter-attacks, and the fighting appeared to be shifting back and forth on the west side of Karun river.

□ On the Awvaz-Khorramshahr Road. — The anti-aircraft gun fires repeatedly, each time with a defening roar, and give way to a chorus of *"Allah O Akbar"* of 20 very young Iranian troops as they watch an Iraqi assult helicopter disappear over the horizon (AFP reports).

The road is now the front line of the southern war front between Iran and Iraq. More than 15 miles behind it is the Karun river, forded in the first hours of an offensive that begun a week ago.

The "fighters of Islam" along the front are almost all very young, or very old. Many are between 14 and 16 years old, while a handful are older than 50.

"Sixty to 70 per cent of those who are fighting in the sector are not regular soldiers," said a revolutionary guard. "They are *Bussidj* (mobilization of the disinherited), ordinary people. "Real soldiers are not very frequently found here."

The *Bassij* often are seen wearing armbands over their sand-coloured fatigues, or headband, bearing the words *"Allah o Akbar"* — God is great.

Their defience of danger is astonishing. After the anti-aircraft gun falls silent, a shell lands a few yards away, the youths stand ground, none of them ducks, and all chortle to see the correspondent dive against a wall of sandbags as the shell thuds into the sand.

37 MPs ousted after poll in Sierra Leone

Freetown, May 6. — With all the results from last Saturday's general election in Sierra Leone now declard, nearly 40 MPs have lost their seats in the one-party legislature.

Two Cabinet ministers were defeated. Thirteen other ministers were elected unopposed, with six other candidates. Thirty-seven new MPs were elected, with 17 members of the old parliament reelected.

Results in 13 constituencies were annulled due to "serious irregularities" and President Siaka Stevens told a press conference on Tuesday that new elections would be held there within a month.

Apart from ordinary members, the Sierra Leone Parliament also includes 12 paramount chiefs AFP.

Amoco Cadiz damages hearings open

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, May 6

Pre-trial hearings have begun in Chicago in the case of the *Amoco Cadiz* tanker which grounded on the cost of Brittany in March, 1978, causing massive oil pollution. The French government, municipalities and some private interests are suing the tanker's owners, Standard Oil of Indiana (Amoco), alleging £1100m of damage.

They claim that Amoco was negligent in failing to maintain the ship in a seaworthy condition. Documents lodged with the court on Tuesday show that the oil company counters that the French failed to assist the tanker, and cused much of the pollution themselves by inefficient cleaning operations.

Some life left in Namibia approach

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, May 6

Mr Ewen Fergusson, the new British Ambassador to South Africa, admitted today that the search for a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Namibia had "hit a trough in what, over many years, has been an up-and-down course".

Speaking at a press conference in Cape Town after presenting his letters of credence to the South African President, the ambassador insisted, however, that the current Western negotiation initiative, which got under way last autumn, still had life in it.

Earlier this week, Swapo, the guerrilla organization fighting for Namibia's independence, and "front-line" black African states rejected the Western approach as "sterile", and called instead for the issue to be referred to a new international conference.

The Western "contact group" had been pursuing an itinerant diplomacy aimed at isolation the various issues involved and securing a settlement by stages, but this process has bogged down at the first stage because of African rejection of the method proposed for electing a constituent assembly in Namibia.

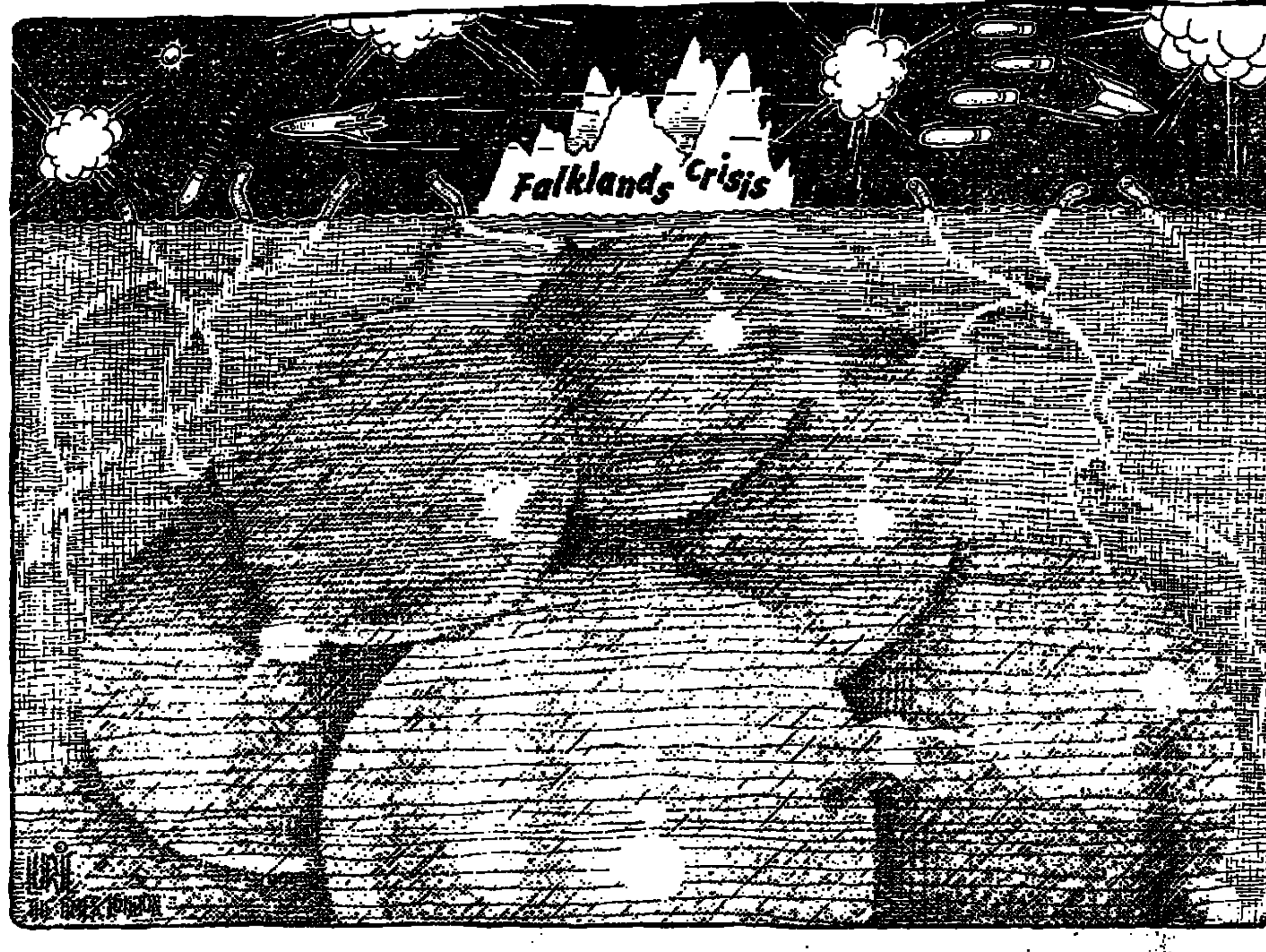
Mr Fergusson said he could not comment further on the future of the Namibian negotiations until "several important meetings" had been concluded, including a meeting of the "contact group" in Paris and talks between senior American and South African officials in Switzerland next week.

The mood in diplomatic circles is generally gloomy. The international conference approach to the Namibia problem was tried in January of last year in Geneva and it failed; on the other hand there does not seem much point in pressing on with the present phased negotiation if it no longer enjoys the confidence of one of the main parties involved.

The "contact group" from America, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany has been searching for a Namibia settlement since 1977. It embarked on its current tack, however, only last year after the failure of the Geneva conference

Asked about British policy towards South Africa, Mr Fergusson said that his government's aim was not only to protect British interests here but also to "encourage peaceful evolution in South Africa".

"We don't think we have all the answers, and we won't prescribe our own form of society. I believe that humility is perhaps the right approach and to say that we will support any system that has the support of South Africa's people as a whole".



Tip of the iceberg

Mandela's wife kept from award

Philadelphia, May 6. — The South African Government has refused to lift a banning order on Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress, for her to visit the United States to receive an honorary degree, a Haverford college official said (Reuter reports).

Haverford, a Quaker college, has awarded Mrs Mandela an honorary doctor of laws degree for her fight against apartheid. The degree will be accepted on her behalf on May 17 by Mrs Adelaide Tambo, the wife of Mr Oliver Tambo, another African National Congress leader.

Mrs Mandela is restricted to a village

□ **Maseru:** Fifteen members of the Pan-African Congress, which seeks the overthrow of white rule in South Africa, were released by Lesotho authorities after being held for several days, a police spokesman said (AP reports).

They had been detained after reports of fighting between rival groups within the movement.

□ **East London:** Mr Thomazile Qgweta, the president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, was arrested today for the seventh time, union officials said

Mr Qgweta, aged about 30, was previously arrested on December 8 and released a few weeks later

Proof claimed of TV link with aggression

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, May 6

An authoritative official review of research on television violence has come to the conclusion that the evidence is "overwhelming" that it leads to aggressive behaviour in young people.

A report of the study carried out for the United States Government said: "Television violence is as strongly correlated with aggressive behaviour as any other behavioural variable that has been measured". The question now was no longer whether the link existed, but what explains it.

The study, a two-year review of work done since America's Surgeon-General first published his report on television violence in 1972, was carried out by the National Institute of Mental Health and has caused a great fluttering among the television companies.

The companies were quick to declare that the review was seriously flawed. "Japan has some of the most violent television in the world and they have a very low level of violence in their society," said one Columbia Broadcasting System executive.

Another called the report "an almost uncritical selection and acceptance of certain studies" and said that the consultant used to review the literature came to the task with "public positions on the role of television and society"

Research projects quoted in the report include one of London teenage boys which showed they were more likely to engage in serious violence after watching violent scenes on television. Another study found "unwarranted aggressive behaviour in free play" among children of pre-school age who had just watched violent programmes.

One study found an increase in unruliness among black children after viewing *Roots*, the televised version of the book celebrating the resistance of slaves in America.

"The evidence accumulated in the 1970s seems overwhelming that televised violence and aggression are positively related in children," the report says.

"The consensus among most of the research community is that violence on television does lead to aggressive behaviour by children and teenagers who watch the programmes. This conclusion is based on laboratory experiments and field studies."

The National Institute adds: "Not all children become aggressive, of course," and points to a study carried out by the National Broadcasting Company which found no evidence of a long-term link between viewing violence on television and aggressive behaviour.

Fighters attacked minister

From Our Correspondent
Ankara, May 6

Two fighters of unidentified nationality attacked the aircraft carrying Mr Muhammad Benyahia, the Algerian Foreign Minister, to Tehran on a mediation mission last Monday, the Turkish Foreign Ministry had confirmed.

The aircraft crashed on Monday afternoon just inside Iraan after leaving Turkish air space, killing all 14 people on board. Iran blamed Iraq for the fatal shooting.

The Foreign Ministry said a careful examination of tape recordings of the conversation between the pilot and the control tower of the esenboga airport here had clearly established that the pilot had informed the tower at 13.28 GMT that the aircraft was leaving Turkish air space. After entering Iranian airspace at 13.30 GMT, he had called the tower back to announce that his aircraft was being chased by two fighters and that he would try to turn back.

At the time of the second call, the aircraft was 16 to 30 miles inside Iranian air space, the statement said.

□ The Iranian national news agency IRNA said the aircraft was hit by Soviet-made Iraqi missiles (Reuter reports).

□ Beirut: The bodies of Mr Benyahia and the 13 other victims of the crash were flown home from Tehran today (AP reports).

Top judges offer to resign

Manila.—Twelve Filipino Supreme Court judges, led by Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, have submitted their resignations after a Bar examination scandal.

An announcement said President Marcos had received the resignations, but did not say if he had accepted them. The court has 14 members.

No reasons for the resignations were given, but they came after allegations that several judges were involved in changing the grade of the son of one of them in the 1981 Bar examinations, enabling him to pass.

Maize shortage

Lusaka. — Zambia is to import 400,000 tonnes of maize at a cost of about £41m this year to offset a shortfall caused by drought, Mr Nalumino Mundia, the Zambian Prime Minister, was quoted as saying. Half of the maize would come from Zimbabwe.

Chad threat

Ndjamena. — President Goukouni Oueddei restated his intention to call on an "outside force" to end the rebellion in Chad if the organization of African Unity decided to withdraw its peace-keeping force.

Joint protest

Dar es Salaam. — Tanzania and Mozambique have condemned South Africa for financing anti-government guerrillas in neighbouring countries and called for the dismantling of the United States base on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

Unitá kills nun

Lisbon. — Unita, the anti-government force in Angola, has admitted killing the Mother Superior of a Portuguese Roman Catholic mission in an armed attack on the Vila Nova de Sales mission on April 27.

Consuls' fears

Boston. — Foreign consuls in Boston have demanded that the authorities in Massachusetts should give them more protection after the assassination of Mr Orhan Gunduz, the Turkish honorary Consul General on Tuesday night.

Kidnap victim

Brescia. — Rosa Olni, a member of a wealthy family of road builders, has been kidnapped from her flat in Travagliato, Northern Italy.

Exciting find

Peking. — Archaeologists have discovered superb, 1,400-year-old murals depicting the life of an aristocrat, in the province of Shanxi.

Law Report May 7 1982 **House of Lords**

Nervous shock damages for those not at scene of accident

McLoughlin v O'Brien and Others

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Scarman and Lord Bridge of Harwich

[Speeches delivered May 6]

Illness caused by shock to a mother who was told at home that her family had been seriously injured in a car accident two miles away and later saw them in hospital in varying states of distress and injury and was told one child had been killed was held by the House of Lords to be a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the admitted negligence of the drivers of two lorries involved in the accident.

Therefore the mother was entitled to bring an action for damages against the negligent defendants, and no question of public policy such as opening the floodgates to similar claims should deter the courts from applying established principles of liability in such cases.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by Mrs Rosina McLoughlin, of Sawston, Cambridge, from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice Griffiths) (*The Times*, January 13, 1981; [1981] QB 599) which had dismissed her appeal from Mr Justice Boreham, and held that although it was reasonably foreseeable that injury by shock would be caused to a wife and mother in the position of the plaintiff, the duty of care owed by the driver of a vehicle was limited to persons or owners of property at or near the scene of an accident and directly affected by his negligence; that considerations of public policy limited the duty of care in that way and did not require it to be extended; and that since the plaintiff was two miles away from the accident and did not learn of it or see its consequences until two hours later, she was not entitled recover damages for nervous shock.

Mr Michael Ogden, QC and Mr Jonathan Haworth for Mrs McLoughlin; Mr Michael Turner, QC and Mr John Leighton Williams for the defendants.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the appeal arose from a tragic road accident on October 19, 1973, near Withersfield, Suffolk. The plaintiff's husband and three of her children were involved in an accident when their car was in collision with a lorry driven by the first defendant and owned by the second. That lorry had been in collision with another lorry driven by the third defendant and owned by the fourth. It was admitted that the accident to the car was caused by the defendants' negligence.

As a result of the accident, the husband suffered bruising and shock; George, aged 17, suffered facial and head injuries, cerebral concussion, fractures of both scapulae and bruising and abrasions; Kathleen, aged seven, suffered concussion and other injuries; Gillian, aged three was so seriously injured that she died almost immediately.

At the time, the plaintiff was at her home about two miles away. An hour or so later the accident was reported to her by a neighbour, Mr Pilgrim, who told her that he thought George was dying, and did not know the whereabouts of her husband or the condition of her daughter. He then drove her to Addenbrooke's hospital, Cambridge.

There she saw Michael, a fourth child not in the accident, told her that Gillian was dead. She saw through a corridor window Kathleen crying, with her face cut and begrimed with dirt and oil.

She could hear George shouting and screaming. She was taken to her husband who was sitting with his head in his hands, his shirt hanging off him and he was covered in mud and oil. He saw his wife and started sobbing.

She was then taken to see George; the whole of his left face and side were covered. He appeared to recognize her and then lapsed into unconsciousness.

Finally she was taken to Kathleen who has been cleaned up but was too upset to speak and simply clung to her mother.

There could be no doubt that those circumstances, witnessed by the plaintiff, were distressing in the extreme and capable of producing an effect going well beyond that of grief and sorrow.

The plaintiff later brought proceedings against the four defendants for what was pleaded as severe shock, organic depression and a change of personality. The trial judge was asked to assume that her condition had been caused or contributed to by shock, as distinct from grief or sorrow; and that the plaintiff was a person of reasonable fortitude.

He held, however, in a most careful judgment reviewing the authorities, that the defendants owed no duty of care to her because the possibility of her suffering injury by nervous shock, in the circumstances, was not reasonably foreseeable.

His judgment was upheld on appeal but not on the same ground. Lord Justice Stephenson took the view that the possibility of injury to her by nervous shock was reasonably foreseeable and that the defendants owed her a duty of care. However, he held that considerations of policy prevented her from recovering.

Lord Justice Griffiths held that injury by nervous shock to the plaintiff was "readily foreseeable" but that the defendants owed her no duty of care: the duty was limited to those on the road nearby. Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce agreed with both judgments.

The critical question on the appeal was whether a person in the position of the plaintiff — one who was not present at the scene of grievous injuries to her family but who came upon them at an interval of time and space, could recover damages for nervous shock — now recognized as identifiable an illness as any that might be caused by direct physical impact.

The position reached on the authorities as they now stood was:

1 While damages could not, at common law, be awarded for grief and sorrow, a claim for damages for nervous shock caused by negligence could be made without the need of showing direct impact or fear of immediate personal injuries for oneself.

2 A plaintiff might recover damages for nervous shock brought on by injury caused not to him or herself but to a near relative, or by the fear of such injury.

3 Subject to paragraph 4, there was no English case in which a plaintiff had been able to recover nervous shock damages where the injury to the near relative occurred out of sight and earshot of the plaintiff. In *Hambrook v Stokes Bros* ([1925] 1 K B 141) an express distinction was made between shock caused by what the mother saw with her own eyes and what she might have been told by bystanders, liability being excluded in the latter case.

4 An extension of the latter case had been made where the plaintiff did not see or hear the incident but came on its immediate aftermath. In *Boardman v Sanderson* ([1964] 1 WLR 1317) the father was within earshot of the accident to his child and likely to come on the scene: he did so and suffered damage from what he then saw. In *Marshall v Lionel Enterprises* ([1972] VR 789) the mother was in her home 100 yards away, and on communication by a third party, ran to the scene of the accident and there suffered shock. Their Lordships had to decide whether to validate those extensions.

5 A remedy on account of nervous shock was given to a man who came on a serious accident involving many people immediately thereafter and acted as a rescuer: *Chadwick v British Railways Board* ([1967] 1 WLR 912). Shock was caused neither by fear for himself nor on account of a near relative. The principle of rescuer cases should be accepted, but the House had to consider whether, and how far, it could be applied to cases like the present.

Throughout those developments, the courts had proceeded in the traditional manner of the common law from case to case, on a basis of logical necessity. Unless the law was to draw an arbitrary line at the point of direct sight and sound, the extension under paragraph 4 above required acceptance in the interests of justice.

On the logical progression in the decided cases, it was hard to see why the present plaintiff should not succeed. But his Lordship had been deeply impressed by the arguments of the two Lords Justices in the court below that at the margin the boundaries of a man's responsibility for acts of negligence had to be fixed as a matter of policy.

On the approach of Lord Atkin stating the neighbour principle in *Donoghue v Stevenson* ([1932] AC 562,580) foreseeability had to be accompanied and limited by the law's judgment as to persons who ought, according to its standards of value or justice, to have been in contemplation.

The policy arguments against a wider extension came under four heads.

First, it might be said that such extension might lead to a proliferation of claims and possibly fraudulent claims, to the establishment of an industry of lawyers and psychiatrists who would formulate a claim for nervous shock damages for all, or many, road and industrial accidents.

Second, it might be claimed that an extension of liability would be unfair to defendants, as imposing damages out of proportion to the negligent conduct complained of. In so far as such defendants were insured, a large additional burden would be placed on insurers, and ultimately on the insured: road users or employers.

Third, to extend liability beyond the most direct and plain cases would greatly increase evidentiary difficulties and lengthen litigation.

Fourth, as the Court of Appeal agreed, an extension of the scope of liability ought only to be made by the legislature.

Just because shock in its nature was capable of affecting so wide a range of people, there remained, in his Lordship's opinion, a real need for the law to place some limitation on the extent of admissible claims.

Three elements had to be considered: the class of persons whose claims should be recognized; the proximity of such persons to the accident; and the means by which the shock was caused.

As regarded the class of persons, the possible range was between the closest of family ties — of parent and child, or husband and wife — and the ordinary bystander.

Existing law recognized the claims of the first: it denied those of the second, either on the basis that such persons had to be assumed to be possessed of fortitude sufficient to enable them to endure the calamities of modern life, or that defendants could not be expected to compensate the world at large.

Those positions were justifiable, and since the present case fell within the first class, it was strictly unnecessary to say more. His Lordship thought, however, that other cases involving less close relationships must be very carefully scrutinized. The closer the tie the greater the claim for consideration.

On proximity to the accident, it was obvious that it must be close in both time and space. It was, after all, the fact and consequence of the defendant's negligence that must be proved to have caused the nervous shock.

Experience had shown that to insist on direct and immediate sight or hearing would be impractical and unjust and that under what might be called the "aftermath" doctrine, one who, from close proximity came very soon on the scene, should not be excluded. The result in *Benson v Lee* was correct and indeed inescapable. But a strict test of proximity by sight or hearing should be applied by the courts.

As to communication there was no case in which the law had compensated shock brought about by a third party. The shock must come through sight or hearing of the event or of its immediate aftermath.

Whether some equivalent of sight or hearing, for example, through simultaneous television, would suffice might have to be considered.

His Lordship's indications, imperfectly sketched, and certainly to be applied with common sense to individual situations in their entirety, represented either the existing law or the existing law with only such circumstantial extension as the common law process might legitimately make.

They did not introduce a new principle. Nor did his Lordship see why the law should retreat behind the lines already drawn. The plaintiff's case fell within the boundaries of the law so drawn. He would allow her appeal.

LORD EDMUND DAVIES, *concurring in the result, said* that the sole basis on which the Court of Appeal had dismissed the claim was that of public policy — on the ground of what might be called the "floodgates" argument.

His Lordship was unconvinced that the number and area of claims in shock cases would be substantially increased or enlarged were the defendants here held liable.

In the present case, two totally different points arising from the speeches of two of their Lordships called for further attention, both relating to the Court of Appeal's invoking public policy. Lord Bridge seemingly doubted that any regard should have been had to such a consideration, the sole test of liability being the reasonable foreseeability of injury to the plaintiff through nervous shock resulting from the defendants' conceded default.

And, such foreseeability having been established, it followed that in law no other course was open to the Court of Appeal than to allow the appeal. His Lordship could not accept that approach.

Nor could his Lordship agree with what he understood Lord Scarman to say, namely, that public policy had no relevance to liability to law.

The proposition that "... the policy issue ... is not justiciable" was as novel as it was startling. So novel that in this appeal it was *never mentioned during the* hearing in the House. And startling because it ran counter to well established law.

As Lord Reid had said in *British Railways Board v Herrington* ([1972] AC 877, 897): "Legal principles cannot solve the problem. How far occupiers are to be required by law to take steps to safeguard such children must be a matter of public policy."

In accordance with the authorities, public policy issues were justiciable. As Winfield had said "The difficulty of discovering what public policy is at any given moment certainly does not absolve the bench from the duty of doing so. The judges are bound to take notice of it and of the changes which it undergoes, and it is immaterial that the question may be one of ethics rather than of law."

In the present case the Court of Appeal did just that, and they were right in doing so. But they concluded that public policy required them to dismiss what they clearly regarded as an otherwise irrefragable claim. In that they were wrong.

LORD RUSSELL said that if the effect on this wife and mother of the results of the defendants' negligence was considered to have been reasonably foreseeable, his Lordship did not see any justification for not finding them liable in damages therefor. He would not shrink from regarding in an appropriate case policy was something which might feature in a judicial decision.

In the last analysis any policy consideration seemed to be rooted in a fear of floodgates opening. His Lordship was not impressed by that fear — certainly not sufficiently to deprive this plaintiff of just compensation for the reasonably foreseeable damage done to her.

LORD SCARMAN, *accepting* Lord Bridge's approach to the law and the conclusion he reached, also shared the Court of Appeal's anxieties and differed from that court in that he was persuaded that in this branch of the law it was not for the courts but for the legislature to set limits, if any be needed, to the law's development.

The present appeal raised directly a question as to the balance in our law between the functions of judge and legislature. The distinguishing feature of the common law was judicial development and formulation of principle. Policy considerations would have to be weighed: but the objective of judges was the formulation of principle. And, if principle inexorably required a decision which entailed a degree of policy risk, the court's function was to adjudicate according to principle, leaving policy curtailment to the judgment of Parliament. If principle led to results which were thought to be socially unacceptable, Parliament could legislate to draw a line or map out a new path.

In this case, common law principle required the judges to follow the logic of the "reasonably foreseeable test" so as in appropriate circumstances, to apply it untrammelled by spatial, physical, or temporal limits.

But his Lordship was not sure that the result was socially desirable. He foresaw social and financial problems if damages for nervous shock should be made available to persons other than parents and children who without seeing or hearing the accident, or being present in the immediate aftermath, suffered nervous shock in consequence of it. There was a powerful case for legislation such as that enacted in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territories.

Why then should not the courts draw the line, as the Court of Appeal tried to do in the present case? Simply because the policy issue as to where to draw the line was not justiciable. His Lordship would allow the appeal for the reasons developed by Lord Bridge.

LORD BRIDGE said that the whole area of English law concerning the liability of a tortfeasor who had negligently killed or physically injured A to pay damages to B for a psychiatric illness resulting from A's death or injury stood in urgent need of review.

The basic difficulty of the subject arose from the fact that the crucial answers to the questions it raised lay in the difficult field of psychiatric medicine.

The first hurdle a plaintiff claiming damages of the kind in question must surmount was to establish that he was suffering, not merely grief, distress or any other normal emotion, but a positive psychiatric illness; and must then establish the necessary chain of causation in fact between his psychiatric illness and the death or injury of one or more third parties negligently caused by the defendant.

The all-important question was whether the chain of causation, considered *ex post facto* in the light of all that had happened was "reasonably foreseeable" by the "reasonable man". The answer to that depended on what knowledge was to be attributed to the hypothetical reasonable man of the operation of cause and effect in psychiatric medicine — which was far from being exact science.

It would seem that the consensus of informed judicial opinion was probably the best yardstick available to determine whether, in any given circumstances, the emotional trauma resulting from the death or injury of third parties, *ex hypothesi* attributable to the defendant's negligence, was a forseeable cause in law, as well as the actual cause in fact, of the plaintiff's psychiatric or psychosomatic illness.

The question for decision was whether the law, as a matter of policy, drew a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligent act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant authorities and said that in approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, define the criterion of liability in negligence for causing psychiatric illness by reference to some test other than that of reasonable foreseeability it was well to remember that they were concerned only with the question of liability of a defendant who was *ex hypothesi* guilty of fault in causing the death, injury or danger which had in turn triggered off the psychiatric illness.

His Lordship saw no ground for suggesting that to make the defendant liable for reasonably foreseeable psychiatric illness caused by his negligence would be to impose a crushing burden on him out of proportion to his moral responsibility. The successful claims in this field and the quantum of damages they would attract were likely to be moderate.

To attempt to draw a line at the furthest point which any of the decided cases happened to have reached, and to say that it was for the legislature, not the court, to extend the limits of liability any further, would be an unwarranted abdication of the court's function of developing and adapting principles of the common law to changing conditions, in a particular corner of the common law which exemplified the important and indeed necessary part which that function had to play.

This was an area of the law of negligence where the House should resist the temptation to try yet once more to freeze the law in a rigid posture which would deny justice to some who, in the application of the classic principles of negligence derived from *Donoghue v Stevenson*, ought to succeed.

The defendant's duty must depend on reasonable foreseeability and must be adjudicated only on a case by case basis. If asked where the thing was to stop, his Lordship would answer: "Where in the particular case the good sense of the judges, enlightened by progressive awareness of mental illness, decided"

Solicitors: Vinters, Cambridge; Hextall, Erskine & Co, Horsham.

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David Watt

Three years on, the ironic anniversary

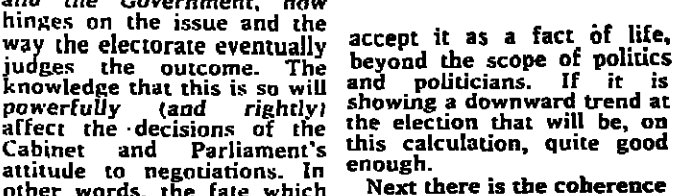
A Conservative MP told me yesterday that after the sinking of HMS Sheffield he felt guilty that he and his colleagues should have spent so much of the week speculating about the effect of the Falklands crisis on the local government elections.

One sees what he means. Beside questions of physical survival in the south Atlantic, questions of political survival in the town halls and even at Westminster are to be seen in a very different perspective. Nevertheless he should not feel excessively defensive. The Falklands crisis has already been affected by domestic politics and will ultimately be determined by them. Equally, domestic politics will be determined by the Falklands conflict. The two cannot be separated.

The fate of Mrs Thatcher, *and the Government, now* hinges on the issue and the way the electorate eventually judges the outcome. The knowledge that this is so will *powerfully (and rightly)* affect the decisions of the Cabinet and Parliament's attitude to negotiations. In other words, the fate which *ordained with sublime malig*nity that the Sheffield should be destroyed on the third anniversary of the day on which Mrs Thatcher took office had some ironic significance.

It would be easy to say that without the Falklands question the Thatcher government would be in good shape; and indeed just a few weeks ago, before the crisis blew up, the conventional wisdom in Conservative circles proclaimed that it was all going to come right after all — and for a good variety of reasons. First the economy.

The indicators are beginning to look up: inflation is coming down fast and the underlying tone of the stock market is buoyant. British industry, by common consent, has become more competitive from having shed jobs and sharpened up its management practices during the recession. Admittedly unemployment is bound to remain above three million until after the election but it has been so bad for so long that the voters may now accept it as a fact of life, beyond the scope of politics and politicians. If it is showing a downward trend at the election that will be, on this calculation, quite good enough.



May 4, 1979:

Mrs Thatcher arriving at Number 10: 'Where there is discord may we bring harmony. Where there is error may we bring truth'



April 25, 1982.

With John Nott, after the recapture of South Georgia: 'We should rejoice . . . and congratulate our forces'

Next there is the coherence and credibility of the Government's team. The Prime Minister herself is said by her officials to are grown in skill and self-confidence. Her supporters believe moreover that the Cabinet, having wxtruded by one means of another such awkward whiggish foreign bodies as Lords Carrington and Soames, Sir Ian Gilmour and Mr St John-Stevas, is now a reasonably homogenous body subservient to Mrs Thatcher's will. It only needs the departure of Mr Prior and possibly, in due course, the decent retirement of Mr Whitelaw to be more or less everything the heart could desire.

This last point is not mere commentator's sarcasm. There is a genuine argument here, conceded even by some wets, that the public is getting used to a right-wing government. The debate about monetarism contiues to rage at the academic level but essentially it is over because the *Government has won.* There is wide acceptance that unpleasant economi medicine had to be prescribed.

Moreover, the argument continues, Mrs Thatcher's position on law and order, permissiveness, denationalization and the trade unions are all, in practice, those he great mass of the public. People admire her even if they do not like her and are more likely to vote for her if they feel she is in control than if she is having to compromise her principles.

Seen in this light, the Falklands crisis is an unfortunate incident which, if it drags on indefinitely of ends in what appears to be defeat, will no doubt undo all the good effects listed above but which, if it can be settled quickly and with some semblance of honour, will leave the basic Conservative advantages untouched and even enhanced by the positively Churchillian image of steadfastness, determination and patriotism with which it will be possible to clothe the Prime Minister.

This is an attractive prospectus and there is no earthly way of proving that it *is wrong. On the other hand* there is undoubtely a plausible counter case to be made. So far as the underlying economic situation is con*cerned, it can certainly be* argued that the timing is wrong.

Unless the American economy stages a major recovery this year (which looks increasingly improbable) the British economy will remain depressed until well into 1983 and possibly for the whole of the year. In any case the optimistic scenario depends on two other improbables — in the short term a pick-up in investment, even if demand is slack, and in the longer term a willingness on the part of the unions (and the voters) to watch profits go up rather than wages.

On the credibility of the Cabinet amd more particularly the Prime Minister there is, to put it at its lowest, a considerable price to be paid for homogeneity. Whatever the doctrinal arguments between wets and dries, *the cumulative loss of* the wets from the Cabinet in terms of experience and political weight would be quite damaging. The absence *of men — or for that matter* women — who are willing and able to take on Mrs Thatcher in argument must eventually be bad for policy.

Almost everything that has happened in the past three years, from her first reference to St Francis of Assisi to her "rejoice" over South *Georgia, bears witness to the* fact that she is an impetuous woman whose instincts are highly combative and emotional. She is also an experienced politician but reason, caution and calculation come second and need to be evoked by the passage of time and the painful process of argument.

Since she is often overbearing in the extreme (an *old hand recalls Melbourne's* remark: "I wish I was as certain of one thing as Tom Macaulay is about everything") it takes some courage *and political muscle to act as* midwife to her rational reactions. These are not attributes now much in evidence, and there are a *number of people on the* Conservative back benches and in her coterie who do their utmost to persuade her *that the voice of her right-wing conscience is the true* prophet and all others false. The results are frequently impressive and sometimes admirable but the total effect *on her prime ministership is* dangerous.

This consideration leads to another: that while the present Government may well *have shifted the centre of* political gravity towards the Thatcher position (as Sir Keith Joseph always hoped) that does not mean that the *British, after several hundred* years, have suddenly become people easy to lead from a position far away from whatever appears at the time to be the middle ground.

The charge of "extremism" is always a damaging *one in British politics* but the practical difficulties of achieving compromise in a complicated open society are the really substantial drawback to *the abandonment of* the centre. The Falklands affair puts much of this to the test. The Prime Minister has apparently shown all her best qualities — courage and stamina — during the last week but also some of her worst — impetuosity and *inflexibility.*

She is in an embattled state. She has lost in Lord Carrington a man who never shrank from standing up to her. *Mr Whitelaw and Mr* Pym are, to put it delicately, more oblique in their arguments and both lack self-confidence in foreign policy. Mr Nott, who was appointed Defence Secretary specifically to cut the budget, is out of his depth. Again much of the advice *Mrs Thatcher* has to rely on comes from The Foreign Office, of which she is profoundly suspicious.

On top of all this the real pinch is that it is hard to see a way out of the crisis that does not involve either all-out war against Argentina on the one hand or some compromise of the principles Mrs Thatcher has *proclaimed.* The country does not want the first, and the 60 or so right-wingers on the Conservative back benches who constitute *her strongest* support will not countenance the second.

If, as I expect, Mrs Thatcher's head eventually *beats her* doctrinal conscience I do not say her heart — and she chooses to risk the displeasure of her immediate supporters rather than the long-term resentment of the electors, she is not, in my opinion, home and dry.

But since a compromise is probably the only way of maintaining some semblance of natinal comsensus into the fourth year of her administration it at least gives her a sporting chance, and for this reason it is really the only possible course.

Contraception: how many will heed the Pope?

by Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent

There used to be a trilogy of Roman Catholic evils, lumped together and condemned in a sweeping phrase; "contraception, abortion, and euthanasia." It was a fair bet, 20 years ago, that if a Roman Catholic priest or bishop were sermonizing on moral *issues, by "moral" he meant* those three. Somehow, in that period of time, the list shrunk to two. It is now discernibly expanding again, to include nuclear war, racial discrimination, and Third World issues. But contraception, somewhere along the line, has dropped out of sight.

It would be extremely difficult to trace a single official statement of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales in the last decade that said anything at all about contraception. There is an embarrassed silence. Many priests, the majority of Roman Catholic lay people, and even possibly most bishops in this country do not support their church's official teaching. Mention it in the context of Pope John Paul II's visit to Britain later this month, and there is a distinct drawing in of breath through ecclesiastical clenched teeth. The Pope goes all the way with the official line, and is going to say so when he comes.

He considers himself an expert on the subject of sex and marriage, and as Pope he can lay down the law single-handed. Thus while a synod of bishops spent the Roman autumn of 1980 making speeches to each other about family life, the Pope was delivering a series of weekly homilies on the subject in St Peter's. One of them produced his famous remark about husbands committing adultery with their wives, something the bishops had not thought of.

At the end of the synod he told them some of the answers to the complex issues that had been causing them such anguish, rather as if they had all just flown in. That occasion produced the almost equally famous ruling that divorced Catholics in second marriages could not receive the sacraments unless they lived chastely as brother and sister.

It was not the answer the bishops had come to, and it horrified the English delegation. Cardinal Hume, needless to say, has not passed the instruction on to his flock.

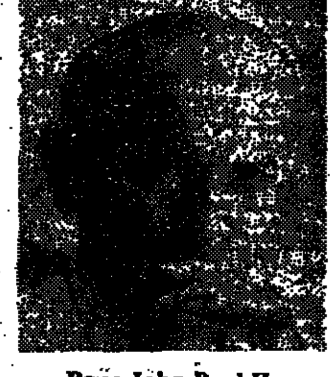
The English bishops, for the first time in the progressive vanguard of Catholic opinion, had been working for some time to prize open *the Vatican's locked door.* They hurt their fingers when the Pope slammed it shut again. Cardinal Hume and the Archbishop of Liverpool, Monsignor Derek *Worlock,* had seen the surveys of opinion in the English church, and concluded that the contraception issue was *responsible* for a damaging sense of alienation among the faithful.

When the pastoral congress of the Roman Catholic Church took place at Liverpool in spring, 1980, they decided the problem could be suppressed no longer. The anxiety and confusion of lay delegates to the congress came into the open, and there was a large majority for the proposition that the tra*ditional line would* have to be changed — or "developed", to use the more respectful, generally preferred word.

What they meant was clear enough. The traditional line states that every time a Roman Catholic married couple have sexual intercourse using a contraceptive device, or every time they have intercourse if the wife is on the pill — for contraceptive reasons, they are committing a mortal sin. *Only if they repent of their* actions, in confession to a priest, can they receive Holy Communion. The sin, as declared by Pope Pius XI in 1930 and Pope Paul VI in 1968, is intrinsic to the act. No amount of good will or right intention can justify it.

Pope John Paul holds this position firmly. The delegates to the pastoral congress certainly did not. The message was carried to Rome by Cardinal Hume and Mgr Worlock, and they returned rebuffed. Subsequently the Pope has reiterated the traditional line, in his official response to the synod published last year, and the impasse is as solid as ever. The Liverpool congress appears nevertheless to have *drained* some of the poison off, simply by letting the lay Roman Catholic voice be heard.

There remains a quite numerous section of the Catholic population, particularly older people, which loyally upholds the traditional teaching. Meanwhile the Catholic birth-rate has fallen to the point where it is not significantly different from the rest of the population, and the majority of young married Catholics have somehow come to terms with their consciences (sometimes after a word of reassurance from a priest that the ban on contraception is perhaps not quite like other tenets of the Catholic faith, being ignorable so long as it is ignored *in a serious-minded sort of* way).



Pope John Paul II: laying down the law

The Pope's contribution to healing this division in the church was to instruct moral theologians that they should produce more convincing arguments in support of the *traditional line. There may be* theologians who have responded, but the consensus of their peers is against them.

Most theologians who do not want trouble have directed their energies elsewhere; because if they had to say what they really thought about contraception they would be regarded as challenging the Pope's authority. It was contraception, after all, which sent the Swiss theologian *Hans Küng in his* exploration of the origins and limits of papal authority on moral matters, and he was stripped of his title as a Catholic theologian *by the* Vatican as a result.

Theologians have generally avoided writing about sexual matters, just as bishops and priests, in England at any rate, have avoided preaching about them. It is not a healthy situation, and heavy papal emphasis on the issue can only make it worse.

How the anti-lead lobby fuelled the petrol debate

As the international gurus of the lead poisoning controversy converge on London this weekend for a confer*ence organized by the aggres*sive campaign dedicated to embarrassing the government into taking lead out of petrol, it is worth assessing *how far that crusade has* gone and in which direction.

By the end of the year, the Campaign for Lead-Free Air, (CLEAR) may well have *persuaded all three oppo*sition parties to take up lead-free petrol policies; it has recharged and polarized a debate which looked set to *fade in the aftermath of* last year's government decision to cut but not eliminate lead from petrol. In the face of the issue's almost unique *capacity for arousing public* anxiety over child health, government ministers are looking for appeasing measures.

The Times has now *investi*gated how the original government announcement came to be made. The findings show that it was a *prolonged barter over tan*gled priorities, and in the end the ministers went down the line of least expensive resistance. Muddled evidence that *the invisible and tasteless* lead aerosol emitted by car exhausts may damage children's intelligence was traded against the health and safety of British Leyland and the government's unwillingness to do anything which cost money about other crucial sources of lead pollution. If the campaign wins, it will be a rare example of moral politics defeating realpolitik.

The negotiation began in November 1979 when a working party of civil servants, chaired by Mr John Rowcliffe, a Department of the Environment under-secretary *in charge of the ministry's* Central Directorate of Environmental Pollution, started to digest two documents: the "Lawther Report", a Government-commissioned study of lead pollution, and a lesser-known but equally important report written by a civil service-*industry* committee on the costs and implications of various possible decisions about petrol lead (known by its acronym as the WOPLIP report). The working party was to sit for almost 18 months before presenting a divided report to a cabinet committee and was attended by, or heard from the departments of health, transport, environment, energy, industry, the Treasury and London Transport.

According to a Department of Energy internal memorandum of July 1980, both the DHSS and the DoE began by arguing that not only should *there be an immediate cut in* the lead content of petrol, but that it should be accompanied by "a further commitment to lead-free *petrol". "Some progress has* been made", said the note, "in establishing wider areas of agreement, but it is not possible to resolve the funda*mental departmental differ*ences at official level".

Contrary to the claims of both the attackers and the defenders of lead, the health and environment officials had some muted support for their stand from the Lawther committee. The committee of experts published its report *three months after the work*ing party first met and to a chorus of criticism for its dismissive attitude to the evidence on the risks from *petrol lead.*

Its only recommendations on the subject said that "emissions of lead to the air from traffic and other sourc*es should be progressively* reduced"; Lawther and at least several of his colleagues meant that the lead level *in* petrol should be reduced *until it reached zero.* "I was in favour" Professor Lawther said last week, "and I still am." "Progressively means ultimately to phase it out." He added that he thought that this had been the whole committee's view.

In October 1980, two members of the Lawther committee, Dr *William Yule* and Dr Richard Lansdown, presented the preliminary findings of some research which they had been asked to *do by the committee to test* American surveys which suggested an association between lead levels and reductions in intelligence.

*Although when the re*search was published almost a year later, its conclusions were hedged with cautions, the reports brought back to *their department by the* DHSS officials present at the meeting created a fear that the Government might announce a cautious cut in lead *decision at almost exactly the* same moment as a key piece of research advanced knowledge of its dangers. But during that autumn, the push *towards the lead-free position* was being abandoned. Why?

Inside the flurry of obstacles thrown up by government spokesmen from the Prime Minister downwards since the launch of the new CLEAR campaign there are two problems still seen as insuperable. No solution to the problem which would really alter lead levels in the atmosphere was going to be cheap and the dilemma was to settle where the costs should fall. If there was to be a sharp cut but nothing else, the cost fell on the oil companies. If there was to be a gradual phase-out of lead completely, there would be a slightly higher national fuel consumption and the costs would fall on the car manufacturers.

The Department of Industry argued that a move to lead-free petrol ahead of the rest of Europe would weaken British Leyland during the transition. If foreign car manufacturers were better placed to sell cars in Britain running on lead-free, production lines would have to be adapted to make both lead-free and leaded petrol engines and that any increase in the cost of cars or fuel might depress demand for cars.

While all these arguments are challenged by the anti-lead campaigners, they have not so far found many *converts in Whitehall. And* the safety of British Leyland would have found a receptive ear at the E(EA) cabinet committee which made the *eventual decision 13 months* ago to lay the cost on the oil refiners by bringing the lead level down to 0.15 grams per litre by the end of 1985. It was *established,* not to consider ecological questions, but micro-industrial problems.

Ministers have sometimes *argued that EEC regulations* prevent a move to lead-free petrol, citing either the directive which says that governments should not set *lead levels lower than* .15g/1 or suggesting that foreign manufacturers of leaded petrol cars might claim that the change would be a *barrier to selling their cars in* Britain. The minimum limit is regarded in Whitehall as being changeable if any country wants to lower it. *The articles of the Treaty of* Rome which deal with the trade restraint exempt any restrictions which can be justified by the protection of *"human or animal life or* health." Neither of these problems approaches the dimensions of the two main snags.

The second of those was a scale of priorities which has ensured that because major and immediate action on the sources of lead pollution is hard, *full* action on the minor sources will have to wait. The Government accepted the scientific consensus that petrol lead is a *minor contributor* to each person's "burden" of lead; new evidence appears to challenge that assumption.

None of the departments at the discussions were prepared to spend extra money to help replumb buildings with lead piping or to redecorate houses with flaking leaded paint; on those crucial sources, action has been confined to exhortation and the extension of the *home improvement grant* scheme to cover new piping.

The polarised confrontations of the last few *months have obscured the* fact that there are medical voices which combine scepticism about the evidence with an advocacy of eliminating *lead. Professor Michael Rut*ter, a professor of child psychiatry who was retained by the Lawther committee to review the evidence on lead *and intelligence calls the* research "muddy" but says that the government should "play safe." As Professor Lawther himself put it: "I *personally think that banning* lead from petrol will only mean a drop of 10 or 15 per cent of each person's lead and there are far worse *sources. But OK if the world* wants to pay for that much, who am I to wish pollution in the air?"

George Brock

Nye's widow says no to another BBC TV request

Baroness Lee, the widow of Aneurin Bevan, has cancelled her engagement to appear on the BBC 2 programme *Did you see . . .?* tomorrow night. The reason is the offence she took at what she calls the "umplumbable vulgarity" of the script of Paul Ferris's drama-documentary *Nye*, which BBC 1 screened last weekend.

Baroness Lee refused to help Ferris, with his research in preparation for the play, though she did talk for six hours with John Hartley, the actor who played her husband. In the event she found the play "a travesty, creating a completely wrong impression."

No doubt *Nye* is intended to be a major topic on this week's *Did you see . . .?* Baroness Lee's place has been taken by *Jill Craigie*, the wife of Michael Foot who succeeded Bevan in his Ebbw Vale constituency and is his biographer. Foot himself was the first to be invited. "Jill Craigie is fine", Baroness Lee told me yesterday. "She will represent the views of both Michael and *myself.* Michael was like a younger brother in our family."

Curbing cuts

One of the *sensational* aspects of the long parliamentary career of the late Lord Janner, who died this week, was his ultimately successful campaign against flick-knives. In 1954 he *astounded the Commons by* brandishing such a weapon in the House. The Home Secretary was quickly intimidated into tightening restrictions on their sale.

*The incident is well-remem*bered here because my colleague Laurie Weston, then a young journalist in Leicester, was an accomplice before the act. It was *he who suggested the idea to* Janner, and who bought the knife on his behalf.

Front-runner

Among the runners in Sunday's London Marathon PHS's money is on Richard Paice. I do not take him to win, but I hope he finishes because he has come from Cairo to raise money by running the race for the Brooke Hospital for Animals in Egypt.

This institution originated in the philanthropy of Dorothy Brooke, the wife of a British cavalry officer, who was appalled at the fate of 22,000 British war horses sold to the Egyptians at the end of the First World War and worked there for long years afterwards.

The hospital's clinics are still hard at work in Cairo, Luxor and Alexandria, tending as many as 9,000 broken-down equines a year.

Artistic thanks

The parish of Upton-cum-Chelvey in Slough has devised a pretty gift to thank Rosalind Runcie, the pianist wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is giving a recital in aid of their church restoration fund in the large Victorian church of St Mary's tomorrow. Instead of a bunch of flowers, she will be given a presentation goblet engraved by the artist, Kate Richardson, who is the daughter of a previous rector and was herself married in St Mary's.

THE TIMES DIARY



Robin Borwick, founder and vice-president of the Donkey Breed Society reacted eagerly to my mention that the Shropshire and West Midlands Agricultural Society show would hold classes for "cattle, horses, sheep, even donkeys". Since 1967, he says, his society has encouraged its members to breed only from the best stock, which has resulted in the virtual elimination of uneven donkeys. This, I suppose, is what they call asinine humour.

Is it a deliberate refinement of the torture of travel by tube that London Transport places cigarette advertisements in almost every non-smoking compartment on the Central Line?

Save the king

Even in Togo there was no getting away from the Falkland Islands dispute. While in Lome I met Michael Dunn, a Californian expedition guide, who returned from the islands earlier this year.

His principle concern was that Britain's bombing raids on the Stanley airport runway might have damaged East Falkland's *recently re-established colonies* of king penguins in reserves at Volunteer Point and on Kidney Island nearby. The kings are the largest and most beautiful of the islands' five breeding penguin species, and were previously subject to depredation in the whaling days when their oil was used in lamps. Ecologically, Dunn said, the Falklands are as valuable as the Galapagos.

Visitors barred

Dating back to her childhood in Buenos Aires, Jill Goulder has an Argentine version of Monopoly. It is called Estanciero and features Argentine provinces. The chief difference from the English version of the game is that there is no "Visiting" in gaol. If you land on gaol you are behind bars and that's it.

Out for the count

Hay-fever sufferers in the Irish Republic have been caught up in the Falklands affray. The pollen trap used by the Department of Botany at Dublin's Trinity College to take the daily pollen count, normally published at this time of year was lent to the British Antarctic Survey team in the South Atlantic and its return has been hampered by hostilities. *It will not now reach Dublin until* May 19.

Free flight

A housemaster at Culford School, Bury St Edmunds, has been making a study of pigeon post. John Humphries tells me that pigeon-fanciers of the Suffolk and Essex Border Federation hire a lorry, a driver and a liberator to take their pigeons on a three-day journey to Thurso in the north of Scotland. The cost per bird, *at* 38p, comfortably undercuts the Post Office.

The birds' own performance on the return journey is even more *impressive. Not only do they* travel free, but with a following wind a bird released in Thurso at 5 am can be back in its Ipswich loft at any time from 3.30 pm.

A heaven-ward glance while walking along Old Bailey reveals that Justice's scale pans are leaky. The sky can be seen through holes in the centre of each pan in the gilt statue's balance. The Central Criminal Court assures me that Justice is not giving short weight. The holes are there to let rainwater out.

Polite mantel

Debrett's Etiquette and Modern Manners appears in plebeian paperback today, published by Pan at a not too impudent £2.50. Elsie Burch Donald, the editor, tells me that there has been no argument with her edicts since the book was first published last year, save some well-publicized



outcry over sleeping *arrangements* for unmarried couples, which need not concern us here.

What I do wonder is whether anybody took any notice of her *advice that invitations* should be kept off the drawing-room mantelpiece. PHS's mantel carries nothing but a stopped clock, some half-burnt candles, assorted *ornaments and a few* old corks, but in homes I visit I still see the fireplace surrounds ostentatiously decked with cards.

This curious custom of display is well-entrenched in upper circles, though it is plainly liable to hurt neighbours and friends who see that the recipients have been bidden where they themselves would not be welcome. There is I believe, some mention in Trollope, though the mantelpiece there may have been in the seemly privacy of a bedroom or the like.

PHS's polite advice to those who are still flaunting cards is: "Do as I do. Get a date-file and keep it by your writing desk."

Just playing dead

Chris Galer, who sent his manuscript radio play *Thin Ice* a birthday card after it had been *languishing in the drama* production offices of BBC Radio Wales for a year, has now received a reply from Cardiff. It is a mourning card, inscribed on the front: "*In Deepest Sym*pathy". Inside it says: "Thoughts of deepest sympathy are with you at this sad time."

All is not lost, though. The producer's secretary explains that the script is still alive, though neglected because her boss has had pleurisy. Galer is now sending the producer a "Get Well Soon" card.

Diary quiz

In this week's news:

1. How was it that *APTs* tipped both off the track and down the pan?
2. Does an attempt to disguise garlicky breath with peppermint end in failure?
3. What were Gimcrack's winnings at the Two Thousand Guineas meeting at Newmarket?
4. Who has been reliving her agonies in America?

Answers here on Monday.

PHS

raception: many will the Pope?
Clifford Longley



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ Telephone: 01-837 1234

BEYOND THE BATTLE

It is now evident that intense diplomatic activity is taking place in an attempt to find a negotiated solution to the Falklands crisis. In itself that is all to the good. What is required is a just settlement, and it would obviously be better if that can be brought about without the shedding of any more blood. But it should not be assumed that any negotiated settlement must by its very nature be a just one. There are certain criteria that *must be satisfied if negotiations* are not simply to offer diplomatic clothing for a failure to enforce a principle.

The first criterion was set out by Mrs Thatcher at question time yesterday: "there can be no ceasefire unless it is accompanied by withdrawal which is fully and properly supervised." Otherwise a ceasefire would simply provide a lull in the conflict which would not only leave *the Argentine in full control* of the islands but would also enable it to pour in supplies so that its troops would be much better equipped to withstand a further blockade if the ceasfire were to break down. This would mean that a ceasefire, far from being the first step towards a reasonable settlement, would remove all military pressure from the Argentine to make any further concessions.

Mrs Thatcher also said: "there must be a process as to the timing, sequence and verification of events." The phraseology is interesting. It is not quite the same as saying that the Argentine forces must clear out of the islands before anything else can be discussed. It allows for the possibility of a phased procedure, with interlocking arrangements, provided that Britain was not required to act simply on the basis of Argentine protestations of good faith. There would have to be adequate proof that at any particular stage they had actually done what they had undertaken to do.

These are questions requiring *delicate* judgment. It would be unwise for British public opinion to seek in advance to tie the hands of their negotiators on points of *detail. Some flexibility will be required if there is to be a* chance of reaching *any agreement.* But it is right to insist that whatever arrangements for withdrawal are made must be absolutely precise. It will be necessary to take great pains to ensure that what is thought to be a phased settlement does not turn out to be an unconditional ceasefire.

For the longer term there are a number of possibilities. It is not, and has never been throughout this crisis, part of the British case to insist that the Falklands must remain permanently under British jurisdiction. This is not a colonial conflict. What is at issue is the right of the islanders not to be forced to join another state or even to submit to its overall control against their will. This is a right that must be observed if any settlement is to be regarded as a just one.

That does not mean that the Falklanders alone should be able to choose their future constitutional status, or that they need to be involved in every stage of the negotiation; nor does it mean that their previous constitutional status cannot be changed. A lasting settlement, which must be in their interest as much as anybody else's, may in the long term require that the issue should be internationalised in one way or another to achieve their *greater security, which is the* universal aim. One possibility would clearly be some form of United Nations trusteeship. But whatever is agreed must ultimately receive the endorsement of the islanders themselves, freely given, in circumstances of undisputed freedom. That should not be too much to ask of an international organisation that subscribes to the principle of self-determination.

THE ITALIAN REVIVAL

The election of Signor Ciriaco de Mita as Secretary-General of the Italian Christian Democrat party probably *brings closer the end of* Signor Giovanni Spadolini's government founded on the co-operation of Christian Democrats and Socialists. Signor de Mita represents the wing of Christian Democracy which is hostile to the ambitions of the Socialist leader, Signor Bettino Craxi, and willing to consider a new arrangement with the Communists (short of giving them seats inside the cabinet) in order to recapture the premiership for the Christian Democrats, who believe that as the largest party they have a right to it.

Italian governmental politics are a bizarre and byzantine game whose details are *followed only by the immediate* players, while the rest of the world finds it difficult even to pretend to take an interest. Only occasionally are the contours of Italian politics thrown into sudden and lurid relief by a dramatic spotlight, as happened in 1975-6 when the Communists seemed on the threshold of government, or again in 1978 during the appalling calvary of Aldo Moro. Even then, attention soon wandered. The drama itself was stark enough, but the reactions of the Italian political forces to it were too complex for an impatient foreign opinion to grasp.

One can now see, however, that the Italian system has survived the acute crisis through which it passed in the mid-1970s. For all its disgust at the corruption and despair at the incompetence of the Christian Democrats, the nation did not throw itself into the arms of the Communists. Nor did it succumb to the onslaught of terrorism by abandoning democracy and calling in an authoritarian government. The state, a perennial object of resentment and contempt for most Italians, quivered under the shock but did not collapse, and has now begun a counterattack. General Dozier's rescue and the current trial of Signor Moro's killers are striking results.

The economy, whose dynamism had been slowed by the "hot autumn" of 1969 and then apparently broken by the oil crisis, has also survived and begun to pick up again. In spite of massive public debt and high inflation, growth has resumed in the current year, and exports amount to 25 per cent of gross national product.

But Italy has not only survived the crisis. Something more positive has happened, something new has been born — variously described as "a state", "a democracy" or "a nation". Hitherto, Italian loyalties have been focussed either at local or at supranational level. Both Christian Democracy and the Communist Party, the forces which have dominated postwar Italian politics, were expressions of transnational ideologies building on local bonds and local grievances, uninterested in the Italian state as such except as a source of patronage and power.

Now, more than a hundred *years after the formal unification* of the country, the state has begun to come into its own, symbolized by the active presidency of Signor Pertini and the premiership of Signor Spadolini, both members of the secular elite identified with the Risorgimento.

But the quarrel between the *"laici"* — the small secular parties of the centre — and the big ideological parties, Communist *and Christian* Democrat, may itself be becoming an anachronism. The Christian Democrats are bringing on to the stage a new generation of leaders, and are beginning to function more as a national party while the Church, their natural patron, is gradually withdrawing from Italian politics under its non-Italian head. The Communists too, over Poland, have *broken more decisively and* convincingly than ever with *their supranational patron.* Even under the leadership of these two parties, a truly national, truly democratic state may be gradually emerging.

AMERICA'S EXPOSED ECONOMY

The problem of the dollar has dominated the international monetary scene for more than ten years. *It is the dollar's role in the world monetary* system that makes the rest of the world so keenly aware of what is happening to domestic American economic policy and interest rates. The one country which has *shown* little interest in the dollar's exchange rate is the United States. The Reagan Administration has stresseed again and again that it will not intervene in foreign exchange markets to change the value of the dollar.

Now a group of the world's leading experts on the world's financial system, including some of the most influential central bankers, has recommended that the United States *should reconsider* its attitude. Their views ought to be taken to heart by the American Administration and should be pressed on Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when the two men meet in London today.

The suggestion comes from the Group of Thirty, a "think tank" led by Dr Johannes Witteveen, the former Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. The *group says that the United States should show greater* willingness to intervene in foreign exchange markets and should cut its budget deficit. It says that the United States economy is no longer capable of being run as if it were self-contained. Other nations in the world have had to learn the painful lessons of interdependence since the war. Until recently the sheer size of the American economy seemed to exempt it from this law.

A greater *openness to international* trade also means that American inflation is more susceptible to big falls in the value of the dollar. It is tempting for governments to want to cut down on the number of economic variables which they are trying to control. But the United States now has great reasons of its own for wanting the external value of the dollar to stay relatively stable if it wants the internal value of its currency to *stay* stable. In that sense, the United States has become an open economy in the way that small countries such as Britain and Sweden are open economies.

The case for saying that a stable dollar is in America's interests is thus very strong. *Opponents* of intervention do not usually deny this overtly any longer. But they say that all intervention is bound to end up destabilising foreign exchange markets, not stabil*ising them. There is no basis* for this assertion. It is true that intervention alone cannot fight against underlying forces. But properly used it can do something to cut down the often irrational swings which occur in markets with floating exchange rates. The Administration ought to open its *mind* to this possibility.

It should also, as the report stresses, ensure that it does not end up with a tough domestic monetary policy and a loose fiscal policy pulling in opposite directions. The signs of a compromise between the White House and Senate Republicans on taxes in the coming years are an encouraging step in the right direction. But futher progress to cut the deficit is going to be needed if the markets are going to be convinced.

Poplar councillors

From Mr Robert Latham

Sir, Your leader on the Camden Council (April 30) implies that the Poplar councillors went to prison in the 1920s because they refused to pay the surcharge imposed on them for introducing the £4 minimum wage for their employees.

This was not the case. They were imprisoned for refusing to levy the rate imposed by the London County Council. This enabled them to spend more in helping *the* unemployed while simultaneously reducing the local rate burden on their electors. They emerged from prison victorious since the rating system was radically transformed as a result of their protest.

The case of the £4 minimum wage paid to the employees came a little later. Although the law provided that the council could pay such wages "as they think fit", the district auditor did not think that the words in the Act meant what they said, and neither did the judges when the case went to the courts.

By the time the Law Lords had found in the auditor's favour, the surcharges totalled over £60,000. But the councillors never paid the surcharges and never went to prison. The Minister of Health quashed the surcharges and in turn got himself into trouble with the law. The detailed story is told in a recent book *Poplarism* by Noreen Branson.

Yours etc,
ROBERT LATHAM,
10 Albert Street,
Camden Town, NW1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Falklands: seeking a diplomatic solution

From Mr Peter Vis

Sir, With the saddening loss of the Sheffield, and more particularly the 30 men's lives, there is an even greater urgency for an ending of hostilities in the South Atlantic. It further stresses the need for a ceasefire, and for a new peaceful initiative to be taken. The alternative seems only to be a continuance, and very possibly a further escalation, of this state of undeclared warfare, which can only lead to a further loss of life. Surely more people are recognizing now that the hostilities are getting increasingly out of proportion.

But the need for the Government itself to call for a ceasefire needs to be stressed all the more in view of the increasing difficulty for Britain to come out of the crisis "with honour", and without increasing the already excessively high price paid in terms of human life. With British lives having been lost the Government may feel that there is an even greater pressure to achieve something more than could have been achieved by previous negotiations. There is now too great a danger of the Government adopting the political inclination to go *on, and even escalate action,* rather than draw back and give a negotiated settlement another chance.

To go on would be to undertake a hazardous political and military gamble. It is not too late to negotiate; in fact, to do so is imperative if more lives are not to be lost. The Government should instigate moves for a ceasefire and recognise that discretion, and a little more flexibility in our negotiating position, may be the less spectacular but undoubtedly more expedient solution. Please let us learn the tragic lesson of Tuesday's action.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
PETER VIS,
St Catharine's College,
Cambridge.
May 5.

From Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, MP for Selly Oak (Conservative)

Sir, I have been surprised that usually intelligent people have been saying that they disapprove *of Argentina's action in the* Falklands and that it was right to send a task force, and yet immediately casualties arise it becomes wrong.

In the history of conflict, there has never been a painless war because there is an inability of able, rational people to control irrational events, and the Falklands is such an irrational event, as wars must always be to thinking people. The trouble is with conflicts as with this one, they are always started by irrational governments.

The situation we face is that we cannot necessarily control the rate, the intensity and the scale of the war, therefore unless Argentina can be brought, not to unconditional surrender but to unconditional negotiations, we must prepare ourselves for more sacrifices and a time scale that we are not contemplating at the present or, of course, desire.

George Ball, a distinguished American wrote to Robert McNamara, the Secretary of Defence during the Vietnam crisis in October 1964, words that all of our aggressors and defenders should have on our desks:

"It is the nature of escalation that each move passes the option to the other side, while at the same time the party which seems to be losing will be tempted to keep raising the ante. To the extent that the response to a move can be controlled, that move is probably ineffective. If the move is effective it may not be possible to control or accurately anticipate the response. Once on the tiger's back we cannot be sure of picking the place to dismount."

These comments were true then and they are true even to the Falklands Islands conflict today. One thing, however, is certain, the Government cannot be faulted in their resolve and conduct and deserve out backing for the instant recognition they have properly made that if democracies are not prepared for sacrifices and shy away from casualties we will all inevitably eventually live under dictatorships of one kind or another.

Your obedient servant,
ANTHONY BEAUMONT-DARK,
House of Commons,
May 5.

From Mr T. E. Wilkerson

Sir, On his most recent return from Washington the Foreign Secretary claimed yet again that one of our aims in the present dispute with Argentina is to show that armed aggression must not succeed. May I venture to disagree?

It is simply not our business to deliver moral homilies, whether to Argentina or to the rest of the world, particulary when the *homilies are delivered by an* enormous task force. The only question that should concern us is whether the British inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are to be governed, against their will, by the military forces of a thoroughly nasty regime.

Yours faithfully,
T. E. WILKERSON,
Department of Philosophy,
University of Nottingham,
University Park,
Nottingham.
May 4.

From Canon Eric James

Sir, Would it help negotiations on the Falklands on the crucial question of sovereignty to remember the words of the Foreign Office minister, Lord Trefgarne, speaking for the Government on the British Nationality Bill, first, last July: "I must remind your Lordships that however strong the affection the fact remains that the Falklands are not and never have been a part of the United Kingdom."

And, secondly, last October, on the same Bill: "We cannot grant *British citizenship to the peoples* of one dependent territory and expect the others to stand idly by."

Clearly the Government did *not* want the Falklands to be British — or, at any rate, not *fully* British.

Yours sincerely,
ERIC JAMES, Hon Director,
Christian Action,
43 Holywell Hill,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire.
May 5.

From Dr Derek Sayer

Sir, The sinking of the General Belgrano, with the probable loss of several hundred lives, set me thinking about the constancy of the principles in whose name politicians commit mass murder.

Some years ago Mr Ian Smith usurped British sovereignty in Rhodesia with the explicit aim of denying several million British subjects the right to self-determination. I do not recall the party of Mr Foot and (as it then was) Dr Owen instantly despatching a task force to make the world safe for democracy. And the Churchillian noises from the other side of the house had less to do with the need not to appease dictators than with "kith and kin".

Yours sincerely,
DEREK SAYER,
Department of Sociology,
University of Glasgow,
61 Southpark Avenue,
Glasgow.
May 4.

From Mr John A Flood

Sir, It is ironic that in the present crisis with Argentina you should have felt it necessary to hold out your "Prisoner of Conscience" column (*note*, May 4)

Yours faithfully,
John A Flood
Newhaven
Leicester Lane
Leamington Spa
Warwickshire
May 4

From Lady Butterfield

Sir, With reference to Mr Roberts's letter in *The Times* (April 29), is it not possible that the West may be moving into a new phase in world history when reliance upon formal declaration of war and the laws of war, as drawn up by the Geneva Conventions of the past, is becoming out of date? Perhaps we should be seeing the presence of the British task force in the South Atlantic (Entebbe, and the failed attempt by America to rescue the Iranian hostages being earlier examples) as the emergence of a police-like action, normally operative within the confines of a nation, which is now entering the realm of international affairs.

Yours faithfully,
ISOBEL BUTTERFIELD,
The Master's Lodge,
Downing College,
Cambridge.

From Captain P. D. Tatton-Brown, R.N.

Sir, It is clear from the Falkland Islands crisis that nuclear weapons cannot be used to protect British territory. We cannot use them to get Argentina to remove her troops from British soil. So a small country without nuclear weapons is not helpless in the face of a bigger one with them. So much for nuclear blackmail.

Will our politicians never learn that nuclear warheads are the most useless weapons. They cannot be used to fight a war. Not only is there no sensible use for them whatsoever, no sane person could ever find one; they are too ghastly.

If our politicians now learn this there is some hope for peace.

Yours faithfully,
PETER TATTON-BROWN,
Grasspark,
Brayford,
Barnstaple, Devon.

Capital punishment

From Mr M. D. Cawte

Sir, My understanding of Mr. Fairbairn's piece on the availability of capital punishment (April 27) is that whilst measures such as he advocates would introduce into proceedings a menacing uncertainty for the prospective criminal yet they need scarcely to be called into use. The sureness of their effect would be as a deterrent.

I am more dubious than Mr. Fairbairn: beautifully constructed paradoxes may not always hold in application. Unless the genuine availability of the capital penalty were demonstrated from time to time in crimes of, for example, burglary, which Mr. Fairbairn cites, that availability would rapidly become as theoretical as it may now be in the case of dockyard arson.

Yet how to distinguish which crimes are worthy of becoming, for want of another phrase, demonstration pieces? Mr. FitzGibbon (letter, April 29) is right: Her Majesty's judges are not foolish; they are not arbitrary *either. They work according to a* code of honourable precedent and long standing practice. Their judgement are not their own merely, but are informed by the decisions of collective judiciary exercised through the ages.

To transfer the exercise of that responsibility to, however diligent, a body of untrained jurors, as Mr. Fairbairn suggests, would add an insufferable burden to the jury-system and create in the administration of the law an arbitrariness which many would find unacceptable.

Mr. FitzGibbon raises a further point: the majority may realize "by instinct" the necessity of hanging, but in matters of life and the law one hopes that a little more discrimination than that might be used in judging the matter. Instinct is a bad legislator, a worse policeman, and a truly unspeakable hangman.

Mr. FitzGibbon may, with Milton, feel that the instincts of the elect, if not of the elected, are surely guided by a right reason: I should have no such certainty but would beg, with Cromwell, to think it possible that at times they might be wrong.

Yours etc.
MARTIN CAWTE,
Hollingbury Court,
Warninglid,
Near Haywards Heath,
Sussex.
April 29.

Origins of printing

From Dr Christopher de Hamel

Sir, Dr Lotte Hellinga (April 24) makes several wise points of caution concerning the suggestion in the Sotheby catalogue of the Donaueschingen sale of manuscripts on June 21 that faint printed initials in a well defined group of Dutch manuscript Books of Hours may be connected with the famous legend of a Dutchman experimenting with stamping printed letters around 1430, the approximate date of the *manuscripts in question.*

I should like to make two small points: the first is that the existence of printed marks in this group of manuscripts was first noticed by Professor J. D. Farquhar, to whom credit should go for this remarkable observation. The second is that by associating the marks with the old Coster story I had no thought of undermining the certain fact that printing with movable type was devised in Mainz around 1450.

The new hypothesis, if true, would in fact neatly explain away *the foolish Coster legend.* Laurens Coster is said to have used stamped letters for making books and it was always supposed with hindsight that this meant whole books or block books. No trace of one has ever been found.

The manuscripts, however, are indeed books made with stamped letters, and their unique nature and date and approximate localization corresponds with the legend. Perhaps it originally meant nothing more than this. If so, we can dismiss it at last.

Dr Hellinga is quite right to say that there is now no proof that the illuminator's workshop was in Haarlem. It could also have been Utrecht, 30 miles away, although the style is not typical of that city.

But one cannot say that the appearance of St Donatian in the calendar points only to Flanders, as this saint, like Bavo, Remigius and others, occurs in all medieval Netherlandish calendars.

If the manuscript had not included St Bavo (patron saint of Haarlem and of Ghent) one could *have excluded Haarlem as the* place of manufacture. As it is, all one can say is that if the Coster legend could refer only to printed letters of this curious type, then this group of manuscript Books of Hours is consistent with the story.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER DE HAMEL,
Southeby Parke Bernet & Co,
Bloomfield Place,
off New Bond Street, W1.
May 4.

Down by the riverside

From Mr Terence Bendixson

Sir, The President of the Metropolitan Planning Officers' Society (May 3) offers a choice in Thames-side development between "an overall approach" and "a series of piecemeal *decisions", and he criticises Mr* Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, for being a piecemealer. I am not averse to all town planning but when I stand on the steps of the Tate Gallery and look at the even-topped row of office *slabs* on the other side of the river (undoubtedly the outcome of and overall approach), I am struck by the awfulness of too much overall planning combined with mediocre architecture.

What sort of overall control might be appropriate on south Thames-side? I would suggest that it be confined to producing a *continuous walkway, not necessarily* always tree-lined or of the same width, and to limiting the mass (not the massing) that developers are allowed to put on their sites. The latter might be called greed control.

Beyond this delight for the eyes — surely the province of architects rather than controllers — should be the main objective. Mr Heseltine seems to recognise this and the competition for the Vauxhall Bridge site shows the fruits of such an approach.

Those convinced of the need for town planners to have the last *word in development will say that* the cost of eye-catching shapes and rooflines has been made possible because Mr Heseltine has relaxed greed control. This seems to be the case, but given the choice between less profitable development plus nondescript slabs and, for instance, tiers of baroque pavilions containing more rentable space (Mr Terry Farrell's competition entry, article, April 23) most people would, I suspect, prefer to look at the latter.

Delight in achitecture has to be paid for. Failure to accept this proposition leads *only to* drab buildings. They may cost less money but over the years we all pay for them with sore eyes.

Yours faithfully,
TERENCE BENDIXSON,
18 Ifield Road, SW10.
May 4.

Use of animals in circuses

From Mr A. C. W. Hart

Sir, Miss Mary Chipperfield (May 3) attempts to justify the continued use of animals in circuses by referring to the wider issue of unemployment. The exploitation of animals cannot be accepted on *such specious grounds. Animal* abuses are never justified because they provide someone with a living.

The legislative process is a long one. There is further delay before enforcement. Circuses should have ample time in which to make suitable provision for *their animals. The onus is firmly* on the circus industry. It created the problem in the first place. The difficulties would be eased substantially if the zoos and safari parks did not provide animals for circuses.

On prosecutions, it is the RSPCA's view that existing legislation is inadequate and needs up-dating. Miss Chipperfield cannot be suggesting that there have been no advances in ethological and veterinary sciences since the Protection of Animals Act in 1911.

The anomalies of the law will be high-lighted when the Zoo Licensing Act 1981 is enforced. Zoos will then be under an obligation to keep their animals in regulated conditions. Circuses will remain exempted and may continue *to* house animals in accommodation which the RSPCA and increasing numbers of *the public* regard as wholly unacceptable.

Yours faithtfully,
ANELAY HART,
Chairman of the Council,
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals,
Causeway,
Horsham,
West Sussex.
May 4.

John Walters case

Mr Peter Hill and Mr Martin Young

Sir, Our film about John Walters in the Rough Justice series was not at all incorrect in its reference to forensic evidence.

Dr Raymond Williams (letter, April 29) will recall that evidence was brought at the trial that a laboratory liaison officer was seen by a police witness handling the clothes of both accused and victim while he moved them from plastic to paper bags ready for subsequent analysis. The defence suggested, as we said in the film, that this was how the fibres from John Walters' clothes could have come to be on the clothes of the victim, Miss Auffret.

We are, of course, aware of the techniques used to analyse the *cotton* fibres. Our film included the main points of the forensic evidence presented at the trial and repeated in Dr Williams' *letter. We did not dispute the* analysis and neither did Dr Julius Grant, himself a leading fibres expert and forensic scientist. What Dr Grant did do, however, was to raise the important question about why there were no fibres to be found on the victim's clothes from the torn *synthetic* lining of Mr Waters' jacket.

Yours faithfully,
PETER HILL,
MARTIN YOUNG,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
Lime Grove Studios, W10.

Tent pegging

From Colonel Iain Ferguson

Sir, During a recent visit to Pakistan to watch the national tent pegging championships I asked the Commanding Officer of The President's Bodyguard (the Pakistan equivalent of The Household Cavalry) about the origin of the words "tent pegging".

Without hesitation he assured me that the sport is so called after the manner in which the Pathans attacked, by night, British Army camps during the operations on the North West Frontier.

The first wave of attackers rode into the camp throwing burning brands among the tents. As soon as the canvas was ablaze the second wave rode in and, with their lances, took the pegs out of the ground so bringing the burning tents down on the sleeping soldiers.

This summer a team of eight Pakistani tribesmen will be coming to the Royal Tournament to demonstrate their incredible skill at this sport. But are they right about the origins? While I have my doubts I have found nobody who can give any other explanation for the name.

Yours faithfully,
IAIN FERGUSON,
Director the Royal Tournament,
Horse Guards,
Whitehall, SW1.

Novel on Greece

From Miss Mary Renault

Sir, While I appreciated the friendliness with which Dennis Hackett (April 19) reviewed my television interview by David Sweetman, may I point out that I never did, or said I did, write my first novel about Greece without having been there.?

Even the imposing examples *set by Grote and Gibbon did not* convince me that this would be a good thing. I began it before going, and said so; after writing a couple of chapters I set out, and stayed in Greece for some months. Some of *The Last of the Wine* was actually written in Athens.

Yours etc,
MARY RENAULT,
3 Atholl Road,
Camps Bay,
Cape 8001,
South Africa.
April 29



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 6: Mr W. J. A. Wilberforce was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as British High Commissioner to the Republic of Cyprus.

Mrs Wilberforce had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Queen received the Bishop of Worcester (the Right Reverend Philip Harold Ernest Goodrich), who was introduced into Her Majesty's presence by the Right Hon Peter Walker, MP (Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) and did Homage upon his appointment.

The Queen received the Bishop of Blackburn (the Right Reverend David Stewart Cross), who was introduced into Her Majesty's presence by the Right Hon Peter Walker, MP (Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) and did Homage upon his appointment.

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food administered the Oath.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells (Clerk of the Closet to The Queen) and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Lord Rupert Nevill, this morning attended a Game Conservation International Convention at the Churchill Hotel, London, W1.

His Royal Highness, Air Commodore-in-Chief of the Air Training Corps, this afternoon received Air Commodore K. J. Goodwin upon relinquishing his appointment as Air Officer Commanding Air Cadets and Commandant of the Air Training Corps, and Air Commodore P. V. Mayall upon assuming the appointment.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral of the Royal Naval Sailing Association, this evening presented the prizes for the Whitbread Round the World Race at the Porter Tun Room, Whitbread Brewery, Chiswell Street, London, EC1, where His Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of Whitbread and Company Limited (Mr C. H. Tidbury).

Captain Christopher Menhenott, RM was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Senior Fellow of the Fellowship of Engineering, attended the New Fellows Dinner at Apothecaries' Hall, Black Friars Lane, London, EC4 and was received upon arrival by the Secretary of the Fellowship (Mr M. W. Leonard).

Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
May 6: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother *today* visited Exhibitions in Conway and Llandudno to mark the Centenary of the Royal Cambrian Academy of Art.

Her Majesty tavelled in an Aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lady Elizabeth Basset, Sir Martin Gilliat and Captain Ashe Windham were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 6: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this morning opened the Becton Dickinson Vacutainer factory in Plymouth.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lady Anne Tennant.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 6: The Duke of Gloucester this morning opened Chester-le-Street Civic Centre and in the afternoon Royal Mail House, Darlington.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester was present this evening at a Concert given by children of the London Suzuki Group at St James's Palace, London.

The Hon Mrs Munro was in *attendance.*

Mr Colin Bagnall much regrets that, on medical advice, he was unable to attend the thanksgiving service for the life of Dr Spinks at *St Margaret's, Westminster,* yesterday.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr T. J. L. Taylor and Miss N. A. Meek

The engagement is *announced* between Timothy, second son of Sir Jock and Lady Taylor, of the British Embassy, Bonn, and Nicola, younger daughter of Mr *and Mrs* Allan S. Meek, of Beckenham, Kent.

Mr D. A. S. Gibbs and Miss S. M. Kimball

The engagement is announced between David Alexander Somerset, son of the late Patrick Somerset Gibbs and of Lady Lathbury, of Little Hazeley House, Mortimer, Berkshire, and Marcia, *elder daughter of Sir* Marcus and Lady Kimball, of Great Easton Manor, Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

Mr P. J. Allen and Miss K. Kapsalis

The engagement is announced between Peter James, son of Mr and Mrs J. E. Allen, of Barnet, Hertfordshire, and Katerina, younger daughter of the late J. G. Kapsalis and Mrs Zena Kapsalis, of Arkley, Hertfordshire.

Mr D. L. Green and Miss J. S. Yentis

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs *Michael* Green, of Edgware, Middlesex, and Julia, daughter of Dr and Mrs Irvan Yentis, of Ickenham, Middlesex.

Mr T. J. Harvey and Miss K. R. Smedley

The engagement is announced between Timothy, younger son of Mr and Mrs David Harvey, of Spinners, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Ruth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Smedley, of Mouseham, Burford, Oxfordshire.

Mr N. M. R. Morrell and Miss A. J. Mackett

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, only son of Mr *and Mrs R. G. Morrell, of* Arnold, Nottingham, and Alyson, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. E. Mackett, of Alton, Hampshire.

Count Robert Pitti-Ferrandi and Mrs M. Percy-Davis

The marriage took place on April 30, at Opio, South of France, between Count Robert Pitti-Ferrandi and Mrs Maggie Percy Davis.

Mr N. D. Pitel and Miss H. C. Johnson

The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mr and Mrs M. D. W. Pitel, of St John's Wood, London, and Helen, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. E. Johnson, of Upwood, Cambridgeshire.

Mr G. D. Kirk and Miss W. A. Gardner

The engagement is announced between Graeme Donald, only son of Mr and Mrs D. H. Kirk, of Streatham, London, and Wendy Alexandra, elder daughter of Dr *and Mrs H. L. Gardner, of* Nunthorpe, Cleveland.

Mr R. Metcalfe and Miss M. T. Kelly

The engagement is announced between Richard, youngest son of Dr J. B. and Dr G. M. Metcalfe, of The Villa, Madeley, Shropshire, and Marie Therese, *elder daughter of Lieutenant-*Colonel and Mrs J. J. Kelly, of The Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Mr W. R. A. Densham and Miss C. Winkley

The engagement is announced between Roger, elder son of the late Mr John Densham and Mrs Dorothy Densham, of Martin, Hampshire, and Clare, younger daughter of Captain W. R. M. Winkley, of Gable House, Parbrook, Somerset, and Mrs Jane Winkley, of Wicks Cottage, Wootton Rivers, Marlborough, Wiltshire.

Marriage

Mr A. M. Clark and Miss T. C. Hibbert-Hingston

The marriage took place on May 1 at the Church of St Bartholomew, Tong, Shropshire, between Mr Anthony Clark, younger son of the Rev Vivian and Mrs Clark, of The Glebe House, Cound, nr Shrewsbury, and Miss Tessa Hibbert-Hingston, only daughter of Mr and *Mrs Andrew Hibbert-Hingston,* of Kilsall Hall, Shifnal, Shropshire. The father of the bridegroom officiated. The Bishop of Hereford, the Archdeacon of Salop, Father Giles Hibbert, OP, uncle of the bride; and the Rev Wilfred Derry, also took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was *attended by Arabella Hill, Naomi* Thorneycroft, and Miss Joanna Clark, niece of the bridegroom. Lieutenant-Commander Charles Hattersley, RN, was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Watchdog for cable TV is urged

By Kenneth Gosling

The spread of cable television companies in Britain will require a new consumer watchdog, the British Film Institute says today in its reaction to the Cabinet Office report on cable expansion and broadcasting policy.

The institute says that cable television should have far more comprehensive public accountability than has been attended broadcasting. The watchdog body should be one the public feels to be influential and representative and one the industry will not see as an interference but as facilitating a good relationship with its audience.

It says the most important area of public intervention — and the most difficult to achieve — is to control content to enable fair competition with conventional television. Cable operators, it points out, could in combination outbid the BBC and independent television for important national events, which could suddenly be withdrawn from public view and made available only to cable subscribers.

It would not mean royal and parliamentary events vanishing from non-cable screens, but important sporting occasions could easily disappear from ordinary television programmes to subscriber-cable.

The institute says its experience of content suggests that films remain the staple and most valued offerings of cable systems, local programming being an additional but, not highly remunerative element.

Conducted well, the process of cabling would increase the excitement and interest about new films, although it emphasized the need to ensure that Britain was not swamped with American or other overseas products.

"They should still, of course, be welcome and, indeed, encouraged, but as in television there needs to be some statutory guarantee for Britain's own products both for cultural and commercial reasons."

The institute says it believes cabling might help to reconstruct a permanent industry of British film and video production. It recommends payment by each cable franchise of a version of the Eady levy, the cinema box-office tax, with the proceeds used directly to fund British producers, not on a grant basis but as an investment.

It also calls for a new and reorganized Cinematographic Film Council to advise the Government and says there should be an apparatus for deciding which company may cable where and on what terms.

The institute adds that in due course, it would itself wish to operate cable channels directly; a kind of cabled national film theatre could result.

Latest appointments

Rear-Admiral P. M. Stanford, aged 52, Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Operational Requirements), who is to be promoted Vice-Admiral and to be Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir William Staveley, from October 1. The appointment carries with it membership of the Admiralty Board of the Defence Council. Other appointments include:

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs, aged 48, staff officer, Ministry of Defence to be private secretary to Princess Anne, in succession to Major Nicholas Lawson.

Mr Benjamin G. Jones to be president of the Society of Cymmrodorion, in succession to Sir Thomas Parry.

Package Proms offer of £27 for 57 concerts

By Christopher Warman
Arts Correspondent

Promenaders will be able to attend the 57 concerts in the eighty-eighth season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts this year, starting on July 16, for only £27, and also benefit from fare reductions if travelling to the Albert Hall by British Rail and a London Transport bus.

Announcing the package at the launching of the Proms programme in London yesterday, Mr Robert Ponsonby, Controller of Music at the BBC, said the Proms offered the best value for money in the musical calendar.

With a budget of more than £900,000 the season was expensive to run, and ticket prices had been increased he said. The cheapest are now 80p for the gallery promenade and £1.10 for the arena promenade, while the most expensive normal price is £6.50.

Talking of the travel concessions, Mr Ponsonby said it had become obvious last year that the cost of travel was a "major obstacle". With this new *collaboration with British Rail* and London Transport, the BBC can offer savings of up to 50 per cent on travel from outside central London.

The key to the savings lies in the Proms prospectus, which costs £1 (or £1.50 from BBC Publications, PO Box 234, London SE1 3TH), and contains booking forms.

Programme details, page 13

Heathfield School, Ascot

The School Fellowship will meet on Saturday, May 22, 1982. Evensong will be at 3pm. An *address will be given by Baroness* Masham of Ilton. All old girls and their families and past members of staff are most welcome. Please reply to Mrs Parry, Heathfield School, Ascot.

Savoy Hotel

The Savoy Hotel, of London, announces a two-week season of cabaret on the restaurant's rising floor.

From Monday, May 10, 1982, to Saturday, May 22, Anita Harris and her musicians will entertain at 11 pm from Monday to Thursday and at 11.30 pm on Friday and Saturday.

There will be dancing to two bands and a special dinner will be served.

Reservations can be made at the Savoy Hotel from Mr Antonio, Restaurant Manager, or by telephoning 01-836 4343 (extension 2302).

Luncheons

HM Government

Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of *State for Foreign and Commonwealth* Affairs, was host at a luncheon held at Admiralty House yesterday in honour of Mr Nicos A. Rolandis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cyprus.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, deputy chairman, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, United Kingdom branch, and Mr Ernest Armstrong, MP, joint *honorary* treasurer, were hosts at a luncheon given at the House of Commons yesterday, by the executive committee *of the* United Kingdom branch, in honour of the 22 Commonwealth parliamentarians attending the 1982 Parliamentary visit.

Butchers' Company

Mr N. L. Hall, Deputy Master of the Butchers' Company presided at a court luncheon held yesterday at Butchers' Hall, Lord Macpherson of Drumochter and Captain Angus Faber also spoke. The other guests included:

Captain P F Cruickshank, the Deacon of the Incorporation of Fleshers of Glasgow, and the Master and Deputy of the Company of Butchers of the City of York.

Dinners

Castaways Club

The annual dinner of the Castaways Club was held at Carpenters' Hall last night. Lieutenant-Commander W. G. D. Montagu presided. Among those present were:

Admiral Sir William Davis, Admiral Sir Desmond Dreyer, Admiral Sir James Eberle, Admiral Sir Nigel Henderson, Admiral Sir Charles Madden, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter ..., Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Mansfield, Vice-Admiral Sir Iwan Raikes, Vice-Admiral Sir John Roxburgh, Vice-Admiral J S C Salter, Vice-Admiral Sir Dymock Watson, Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Irving, Rear-Admiral ... Lee-Barber, Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Miers, VC and Rear-Admiral M L Stacey.

Association of British Chambers of Commerce

Sir Monty Finniston, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, presided at *the associatiion's annual general* meeting and dinner held at the Royal Garden Hotel, Kensington, yesterday. Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, was *principle guest and speaker.* Mr C. J. Risk, Chairman of the associations national council, also spoke.

Service dinner

TA and VR

The Lord Mayor presided at the annual general meeting of the City of London Territorial Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Association held at the Mansion House yesterday. Afterwards at a dinner held at Armoury House. Colonel and Alderman G. D. Spratt was in the chair. Among *those present were:*

Major-General A C S Boswell, Major-General H D A Langley, Colonel G S P Carden, Brigadier A J Woolford, Mrs M Wilkinson, Mr J Reid and representatives of city business houses and members of the association.

Memorial services

Dr A Spinks

A memorial service for Alfred *Spinks* was held at St Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. Canon Trevor Beeson officiated and the lessons were read by Sir Maurice Hodgson and Sir Ewart Jones, president of the Royal Society of Chemistry. An address was given by Dr D S Davies, Chief Scientist and Engineer, Department of Industry. Among those present were:

Mrs Spinks (widow), Mr and Mrs Stephen Kemp and Mr and Mrs Michael Parry (sons-in-law and daughters), Mr and Mrs David Laughrin.

Lord Todd, OM, (also representing the Society of Chemical Industry) and Lady Todd, Baroness White (representing the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution), Lord Flowers, Lord Mark Carlisle, QC, MP, Sir James Gowans (Medical Research Council), Sir Jack and Lady Callard, Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson (Imperial College of Science and Technology), Sir Rowland and Lady Wright, Sir Alan Muir Wood, Sir Raymond Pennock, Sir Frederick Warner, Sir Francis and Lady Sandilands, Sir Ronald Mason, Sir Philip Oppenheimer, Sir Henry Chilver, Sir Andrew Huxley (president, Royal Society), Sir David Phillips, Professor Sir Hans Kornberg (Department of Biochemistry, Cambridge University), Professor H K F *Blaschko (Department of Pharmacology,* Oxford University); Mr J H Harvey-Jones (chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries), with Mr W B Duncan and Mr R Haslam (deputy chairman) and Mrs Haslam, Dr P G Harvey, Mr and Mrs D Henderson, Mr J R Ibbs and Dr and Mrs C H Reece.

Professor J F G Cadogan (research director, British Petroleum Company), Mr T W Groves (representing the president, Nihon Medi-Physics Company, Japan), Mr and Mrs Sidney Wild, Mrs D S Davies, Mr A H Woodhead, Mr and Mrs J A G Coates, Mr Frank Butcher, Mr R H Gotched, *Mr and Mrs Russell Lee,* Mr Jonathan Lee, Professor G V R Born, Mr Kenneth Gardener (Dunlop Holdings), Colonel R S Vine (Research Defence Society), Professor A W Johnson (Sussex University), Dr J M Walker (Worcester College, Oxford), Mr Laurie P Vergnano (Matthey Organics), Dr D W Buddworth, Dr A R Thomson (Harwell Atomic Energy Research Establishment), Dr T M Sugden, Dr R K Laird, Mr W B Stead, Mr P W Cunliffe, Mr J K Pitts, Dr A A B Swann, Mr and Mrs G F Whitby, Mr Harold Palmer, Dr J Vane, Mr P S G Flint, Dr J F Gibson, Mr John Richardson (Charter Consolidated), Dr W Schwick and Mr W H Wishart.

Mr A. Fairbank

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Mr Alfred Fairbank was held at St Bride's, Fleet Street. *The Rev S. R.* Knight, chairman of the Society of Scribes and Illuminators, officiated and Prendendary Dewi Morgan pronounced the blessing.

Sir Peter Nairne, Chairman of the Society of Italic Handwriting and Master of St Catherine's College, Oxford read the lesson and Dr Berthold Wolpe, City and Guides of London School of Art, gave an address. among those present were:

Mrs Fairbank (widow), Mr and Mrs John Fairbank son and daughter-in law), Miss Anna Fairbank and Miss Ruth Fairbank (*grandchildren*).

Mrs F Stardy (secretary, Society of Scribes and Illustrators) with Mrs S Cavendish and other members of the society; Miss Dorothy Hutton, Mrs B Wolpe, Mrs F Greenwood, Mr F Pamphillon, Father Broscard Sewell, Mr Peter Toseland, Miss J M Gibbs (London *University Library*), *Mrs* James Stuart-Smith, Dr A S Osley, Miss Bettie Evans, Miss A C de la Mare, (Bodleian Library, Oxford), Mr Giles de la Mare; Mr Michael Ronton, Mrs S Shaw (Merrion Press), Mr Douglas C Earle Lyne (archivist, Father Ignatius Memorial Trust), Mr H *Hodgkinson, Mr Ian Ribbon, professor* Julian Brown (Kings College, London), Mr S A Kilzinger (Faber and Faber), Mr B C Bloomfield (director, India Office Library and Records, Foreign and Commonwealth Office), Miss a Hornby, Mr F E Littlechild and Mr J A Cole.

Latest wills

Writer's £100,000 for research fellows

Miss Dorothy Enid Eden, of Kensington, London, the writer, who was born in New Zealand, left estate in the United Kingdom valued at £574,506 net. She left £100,000 to the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for founding research fellowships for *graduates from New Zealand.*

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Browne, Mr John Noel, of Sevenoaks, nurseryman and florist £282,522
Blackbrough, Mr James, of Rochdale, farmer £278,755
Chamberlain, Joan, of Eastbourne £263,080
Davies, Mrs Monica, of Oldbury, West Midlands £343,203
Gracie, Mrs Jane Musgrave, of Canterbury £216,375
Murray, Mrs Sybil Joyce, of Tunbridge Wells £447,392
Pettit, Mr William George Hubert, of Chester, funeral *furnisher and taxi hire proprietor* £290,543
Wright, Mr James Frederick, of *Castledermot, co Kildare, farmer,* estate in England, Wales and the Republic of Ireland £836,559

CORRECTION

In our report of Sandhurst commissions on April 16 we misspelt the name of J. O. R. Comyn, of The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars.

Birthdays today

Miss Elizabeth Söderström, the singer, who is 55.

Professor Sir Philip Baxter, 77; Mr A. (*Scobie*) Breasley, 67; Lord Briggs, 61; Sir Charles Cunningham, 76; Sir Reay Geddes, 70; *Professor R. Y. Goodden,* 73; Sir James Gowans, 58; Mr Robin Hanbury-Tenison, 46; Sir Lenox Hewitt, 65; Lieutenant-Commander Sir Robert Hobart, 67; Field Marshal Sir Richard Hull, 75; Lord Kirkhill, 52; Mr David Leach, 71; Sir Basil Nield, 79; Mr Tony O'Reilly, 46; Sir Leonard Paton, 90; Sir Arthur Snelling, 68; Sir Huw Wheldon, 66.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Yorkshire Pudding — a new, complete novel:

"Our son!" cried Martha Hargreaves. "You have sold our son! You've been and gone and sold our son!"

"I keep telling you I have", grumbled Jack Hargreaves. "I don't see what there is to go on about."

Moodily, he kicked the dog. It was no fun being unemployed, bronchitic, balding and married to Martha Hargreaves.

"But he's only 13, Jack. You can't sell him into white slavery!"

"It's not slavery, Martha. It's football. He's a good little footballer, is our Ron, *and City want him for the* team."

"They can't play a 13-year-old. He'll be murdered."

"Not now, you daft thing. They'll wait till he's bigger and older. Meanwhile, I've signed forms for him. I've only signed him away body and soul. He doesn't have to leave home or anything."

"My Ron", moaned Martha. "They'll make him go and live in places like Liverpool, or Manchester. Or Chelsea!"

Irritated, Jack kicked the dog again.

"For God's sake, Martha, they're going to pay us £4,000 a year retainer, fortnight's holiday in Majorca, free seats in the stand and tickets for Wembley every year! They'll be worth £100 alone."

"Well, that certainly makes a difference", said Martha, drying her tears. "I wish you'd said so in the first place. Do we get a car as well?"

Before Jack could answer, the door burst open and in came Ron, their angelic, fair-haired son with a lethal shot in either foot and six pens in his top pocket.

"Hello, Father, hello, mother! Gosh, I have the most super news! Mr Telford says I've come top in my physics exam and I could go on to get to university and become a very important *nuclear physicist!*"

"No, you bloody don't!" shouted Jack. "I won't have you come back from school with these stupid ideas. You're going to be a football star or I want to know the reason why. Now get out there and start kicking a ball *about, and don't come whin*ing to me about wanting to do homework! Out!"

Furious, Jack kicked the dog again. Goaded beyond endurance, the dog bit him back. The two of them rolled on the floor together. Ron burst into tears. Martha sighed. *She could see it was* going to be one of those evenings.

This novel could easily be expanded into a 13-part TV serial, complete with love interest, etc. Please contact this column as soon as possible.

OBITUARY

SIR IAN HILL

Notable work in electrocardiography

Sir Ian Hill, CBE, Emeritus Professor of Medicine in the University of Dundee, and a former *honorary physician* to the Queen in Scotland, died on May 5 at the age of 77

After a brilliant academic career as an undergraduate it was touch and go whether he became a backroom boy in cardiology (the speciality of his choice). Fortunately, for clinical medicine he refused to devote himself to laboratory research, and his sucess *as a teacher and organizer* during his two decades as a professor of medicine in Dundee amply confirmed the wisdom of his choice not to be divorced from the field of clinical medicine.

A rather small insignificant figure physically, he compen*sated for this with a forceful*ness of character, almost amounting at times in his younger days to aggressiveness, but mellowing with age. With this he combined an apparently inexhaustible supply of energy, an inability to tolerate fools but a clarity of mind that was able to unravel the mysteries of medicine with exemplary ease to the genuine seeker after knowledge. In this and many other ways he resembled the traditional Scottish dominie of an older generation: a hard task-master but always with a view to *benefitting the students en*trusted to his charge. Even his forms of relaxation were disciplined, and the student of conventional clubland will *have no difficulty in* placing him from the list of his clubs in *Who's Who*: Flyfishers', Royal and Ancient (St. Andrews), and New Edinburgh.

Ian George *Wilson Hill was* born in Edinburgh on September 7, 1904, and went to school at George Watson's College, Edinburgh. He graduated *with honours from* the University of Edinburgh in 1928, being awarded the Ettles Scholarship as the most brilliant undergraduate of his year. After *the usual* round of house appointments he was awarded a Rockerfeller Travelling Scholarship in 1932, which allowed him to spend a most fruitful spell at the University of Michigan under Frank N. Wilson, the outstanding electrocardiographer of the day. Here he did some notable work on the role of electrocardiography in the study of myocardial *infarction, a line of research* in which Wilson was a pioneer and which was then opening up an exciting new era in the investigation and diagnosis of coronary heart disease, today one of the major health hazards of western civilization.

On his return to Scotland in 1933, when he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, he was appointed lecturer in medicine in the University of Aberdeen. Four years later he returned to Edinburgh as lecturer in therapeutics, and in 1938 he was appointed assistant physician to the Royal Infirmary. He spent the 1939-45 War as officer in charge of medical divisions in the United Kingdom, the Middle East and India, ending up as consulting physician to the XIVth army. As a keen territorial he was always particularly proud of his colonelcy in the R.A.M.C (T.A.R.O) and of having been honorary colonel of the 2nd Scottish General Hospital (from 1947 to 1958). He was consulting physician to Scottish Command for the quingennium, 1965-1970.

His standing in the United *Kingdom was recognized by his serving at different times* as president of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the Association *of Physicians of Great Bri*tain and Ireland, and the Scottish Society of Physicians, and as chairman of the British Cardiac Society. *He was a Fellow of the* Royal College of Physicians of London, and in 1970 the University of Dundee bestowed on him an honorary LL.D.

But it was perhaps overseas that he achieved the *widest recognition. Like* so many of his contemporaries in Scottish academic medicine in the post-1945 era he sublimated the traditional wanderlust of his race into devoting a tremendous amount of time and attention to the problem of medical *schools overseas — particu*larly in the Commonwealth. The scope of his international interests is typified by the fact that at different times he was a visiting consultant in medicine in Hong Kong, Malaya and Borneo, and external exam*iner in medicine in the* Universities of East Africa, Hong Kong and Singapore, and delivered the Patel Lecture in Bombay.

After his retirement from his chair in Dundee he spent a year as a visiting professor in the University of Teheran, and then, in 1971 took on the onerous appointment of dean of the medical faculty in the Haile Selassie I University in Ethiopia. This for a man of *67 who had had a major* abdominal operation, was no mean feat, but was typical of his relentless energy. Medicine was his life, and as long as he had the physical and mental ability he was determined to give all he had to maintain its standards by helping to train nedical students — undergraduate and postgraduate — in the great traditions in which he had been born and bred professionally.

He was twice married.

MR GEOFFREY ROBERTS

Mr Geoffrey Arthur Roberts, CBE who died on May 1, was from 1948 to 1968 Director of Manning at the Air *Ministry and under the* Ministry of Defence. His appointment was unusual, because he was a civilian scientist who after the war, was conducting scientific research into officer-aircrew manning and selection for the RAF, and was moved over to take charge of schemes for which he had provided critical guidelines.

He introduced principles of selection some of which flew in the face of RAF tradition, but which found favour with the Air Council. Seven years after his retirement in 1968 the Air Ministry published, *for official use, a history of* the subject written by Roberts. The preface praised his modest, practical approach to the subject.

Born in the Medway Towns on September 11, 1907, Roberts was educated at the Mathematical School, Rochester, and Lincoln College, Oxford, and from 1929 to 1937 worked on telecommunications. He then joined Sir Robert Watson-Watt's radar team at Bawdsey. He was deeply involved in making operational, under the best conditions, the then top secret coastal radar chain; and for his own special contribution, the invention of the automatic *plotting device (inevitably* dubbed the "fruit machine") he later received an award under Sir Robert's "umbrella". The fruit machine was once nearly abandoned as making too heavy demands on scarce materials, but he fought for it, and Air Chief Marshal (later Lord) Dowding ordered a full-scale trial at a south-coast radar station. There Roberts's machine, which *converted range and direc*tion of an aircraft from the radar station into a grid reference, proved itself far more speedy and accurate *than the most skilled WAAF* operators used as manual converters; and many fruit machines were installed in time for the mass raids to come.

Later, under Bomber Command and Sir Arthur Harris, Roberts was engaged on testing efficacy of bombing — notably given delicate commissions to detect the causes *of imperfect operation* by bringing under his scientific scrutiny the actual performance of the corps d'elite and signals sections *assisting the main force.*

When called to conduct research in Europe and South East Asia he had to be allowed uniform, with the honorary rank of group captain.

His detached approach to peacetime manning problems made him much sought for lectures and conferences within the Air Ministry and RAF. He was a brother of Frank Roberts, who was for many years on the staff of *The Times.*

In 1935 he married Miss Florence Barnwell, of *Church Stretton, and he also* leaves a son and two daughters. In 1973, after voluntary educational work in the Chilterns, he became Buckinghamshire County Councillor for his home district, Little Chalfont.

MR H. H. MARSHALL

D writes:

Mr Hedley Herbert Marshall, C.M.G., Q.C., who had a distinguished career in the Overseas Legal Service, died suddenly on April 27 at his home near Royston. He was 73.

Educated at *Dulwich College* and London University, he was admitted a solicitor in 1931 and called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1949. After Army service at home and abroad in which he reached the rank of major he joined the former Colonial Legal Service in 1946 and spent the rest of his time in Africa holding amongst other offices those of Magistrate, Crown Counsel, Director of Public Prosecutions and Attorney-General, becoming Minister of Justice in Northern Nigeria where he made many friends.

Following his retirement — despite pleas to remain — in 1962 he was appointed Com*missioner for Revision of the* Laws of Northern Nigeria. During this period he published a work on Natural Justice which was favourably received and subsequently became a well-known contributor to many legal journals.

Had he chosen to continue serving abroad there is little doubt that he would have secured a major Chief Justiceship. On returning to England Marshall joined the British Institute of International and Comparative Law and was largely responsible for initiating and ensuring the continuing success of the Commonwealth Legal Advisory Service, a means for the exchange of ideas and experience between Commonwealth countries. Here again he made many valuable contributions to the institute's publication, the *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, as well as travelling extensively *throughout* the Commonwealth in the interests of the service. At the time of his death Marshall was consultant to the Institute on Commonwealth Law and recently published two volumes of a series on Commonwealth constitutional development entitled *From Dependence to Statehood.* He was also a founder member and subsequently chairman of the Statute Law Society.

He is survived by his wife Faith, whom he married in 1952.

GENERAL WALTHER WENCK

General Walther Wenck, who commanded the "Phantom Army" which Hitler repeatedly and vainly summoned to the relief of Berlin in the last days of the Second World War, died on May 1 after a traffic accident. He was 81.

Wenck had become chief of staff of the 1st Panzer Army in 1942 and in 1944 he was chief of the general staff of the South Ukranian Army Group on the Russian front.

In 1945 he had been appointed to the command of the 12th Army which practically speaking existed only in Hitler's imagination as a force seriously capable of intervening in the Russian advance into Berlin. During his last days in the Berlin bunker Hitler repeatedly ordered *Wenck whose 12th* Army was at Potsdam to move north to join the 9th Army with the aim of breaking through the Russian encirclement. But the army under Wenck's command, a makeshift concoction of teenage recruits and labour units, had been eliminated as a fighting force some time previously and with remnants of the 9th army was retreating westwards hoping to elude capture by the Russians.

After the war Wenck joined the Diehl precision mechanics and optics firm in *Nuremberg*, supervising its arms production as one of the firm's two general managers. In 1957 however, he was strongly considered by Herr Strauss, then defence minister, for the post of head of Department IV, which controlled the three service departments. But Herr Wenck, as he was by then, appears to have preferred to remain in business.

SIR LECRAZ TEELOCK

Sir Leckraz Teelock, CBE, the High Commissioner for *Mauritius in the* United Kingdom since 1968, died on May 4. He became Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in January, 1979, following the departure of Mr Costas Ashiotis, the High Commissioner for Cyprus. He was also Senior High Com*missioner and since 1973* had been Dean of the Organization of African Unity Group of Ambassadors in London.

Teelock was born in 1909 and first came to the United Kingdom in 1931 as a student and received his MBChB degree from Edinburgh University in 1937 and a Diploma in Tropical Medicine from Liverpool University in 1939. He also held a licentiate in midwifery from Dublin.

Back in Mauritius, he started his career as a general practitioner.

He then joined the Mauritius Labour Party and was in 1959 elected a member of the *Mauritius Legislative* Assembly. Apart from his parliamentary duties, he was closely associated with the works of the Mauritius Family Planning Association of which he was a founder member and chairman from 1959 to 1962. He was also a *director* of Mauritius Free Press Service Limited from 1940 to 1962 and a founder member of the Triveni Cultural Association.

In 1964 he was posted to London as Commissioner for Maurius and was closely involved in Constitutional talks with the British Government for the Independence of *Mauritius. When,* Mauritius became independent in March, 1968, he was appointed High Commissioner.

He was also accredited as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, and was also Ambassador to Belgium and the EEC. He played a prominent role in the negotiations which led to Mauritius becoming a signatory member of the Yaounde Convention and subseqently the Lome Convention.

He was married with a son and a daughter.

He was appointed CBE in 1968 and knighted in 1972.

The Proms

French direction

The flavour of the year for the eighty-eighth season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts is French. The concerts, which take place from July 16 to September 11, open with Berlioz's opera *The Trojans*, performed in two parts, on July 16 and 18. It will have an international cast, including Jessye Norman, Richard Cassilly, Felicity Palmer and Pierre Thau, and the BBC Symphony Orchestra will be conducted by Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, with John Matheson as associate conductor.

Another highlight among the score of French works will be the first UK performance of Boulez's *Repons*, conducted by the composer. This complicated electronic work, in which part is programmed by a computer, will be performed in the Royal Horticultural Hall on September 6, and played twice, with the audience sitting (on the floor) in different parts of the hall.

Dame Janet Baker will be one of the eminent artists at the Proms, making her last opera appearance in a concert performance of the Glyndebourne Festival Opera's production of Gluck's *Orfeo ed Euridice* on August 11. Yehudi Menuhin will be playing Bartok's second violin concerto (July 26) and Teresa Berganza makes her debut at the Proms on July 24.

Six composers have works given their world premieres during the season, including five BBC commissions. Hugh Wood, Nigel Osborne, Richard Rodney Bennett and Naresh Sohal have all written works for Proms 82, while Roger Smalley's Symphony in one movement, originally commissioned for last year's Proms, also receives its first performance. The sixth premiere will be Iain Hamilton's Symphony No. 3.

James Loughran will again conduct the last night, which breaks with the all British tradition by including three French pieces, and traditionalists will note that Beethoven's Choral Symphony will not be played on the penultimate evening. It is only a temporary ommission, however, for Mr Robert Ponsonby, the BBC's Controller of Music, did not want to miss the opportunity of presenting Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*, conducted by Sir Georg Solti, which replaces it.

Christopher Warman

Cinema

Minimalism carried to seductive limits

My Dinner With André (A)

Gate, Bloomsbury

Clean Slate (AA)

Curzon

No Mercy, No Future

ICA

The very least that can be said for Louis Malle is that he never repeats himself. There is little apparent connexion, apart from high skill and a particular and compelling directness of observation, to link the succession of his work, from *Les Amants* to *Viva Maria*, and, in more recent years, *Lacombe, Lucien* and *Black Moon*, *Pretty Baby* and *Atlantic City*. *My Dinner With André*, certainly, is unlike any other film. It carries minimalism to its limits: apart from brief framing scenes of New York streets and subways, and the arrival of the principal characters at a ritzy restaurant (with trio, lowering maitre and French *haute cuisine*), the entire action takes place at a dinner table where two men eat and converse.

The conversation was synthesized out of actual conversations recorded over a period of time by the two actors. Wallace Shawn is a plump, pixie-like, shrill-voiced man, a playwright and reluctant actor. André Gregory, slight, serene, charming, with something of the hollow look of John Carradine, was an avant-garde New York theatre director until he embarked on the spiritual adventures he describes here, in what is for the most part a monologue.

On the way to the appointment, Shawn confides his apprehensions: things he hears about Gregory, since his withdrawal from the theatre, suggest he has become sick or strange, leaving his family to wander off to India, Tibet and other places of mystical pilgrimage; or weeping in the street at the thought of Ingrid Bergman in *Autumn Sonata*, saying "I can live in my art but not in my life".

Our own first sight of Gregory seems to confirm Shawn's fears, as he launches off, with a zealot's gleaming eye, into tales about his admiration for Jerzy Grotowski; and how the Polish stage director similarly abandoned the theatre in favour of Life; and how he has partaken of experiments in improvisation and free expression in Polish forests.

Quickly, though, Gregory's charm, his skill as narrator and his evident sincerity and seriousness take command, and make us share the excitements, the discoveries and the wrecks of his spiritual odyssey. We discover in him a good, clever, decent man who has shared a quite common experience of disillusion, with himself, his work, his relationships, the world around him; but who has, in a way that is not common, sought for other ways. The ways may be dead-ends or deceptions, but they represent an effort. He describes his discoveries of India and Tibet; eating sand in the Sahara with a Japanese Buddhist; his time in the Findhorn commune in Scotland, where he chatted to plants and refrigerators; being buried alive in Montauk. He explores all the systems in Colin Wilson's philosophy, and more; and finds in them some laughter as well as ecstacy.



Messianic mass-murderer and mistress: Philippe Noiret and Isabelle Huppert in "Clean Slate"

Gregory's search is recognizably only an extreme instance of the quest of those hundreds of eager American students you might find any day — sunburnt, tousled and hung about with haversacks — on the beaten tracks of European classical culture or Indian mysticism; but Gregory brings to the quest, beyond that specially American openness to experience, his intelligence, maturity, sensitivity — and dinner-table eloquence.

Shawn, sometimes a bit too obviously, is cast in the role of the little guy, the realist to Gregory's mystic and idealist, pleading the necessity of reality, the compensations of the here and now and the reassurance an electric blanket can give on a winter's night. Both as a dialogue and as a film exercise *My Dinner With André* proves a seductive *tour de force*.

Bertrand Tavernier's *Coup de Torchon* (shown here as Clean Slate) is a piquant bit of cross-fertilization. It is based on a novel, *Pop. 1280*, by a pulpy American writer, Jim Thompson, not highly rated in his homeland but much esteemed by French connoisseurs of the *roman noir*. Tavernier has translated his story of a not too competent sheriff, who one day discovers that murder makes for better civic order, from the American South and the teens of this century to colonialist Africa in 1938.

He has, moreover, very deliberately sought the flavour of the Thirties, with its feeling for local colour and larger-than-life characters. To this end he has chosen as collaborators the 78-year-old writer Jean Aurenche, who co-scripted with Pierre Bost some of the most famous films of the Forties, and the 76-year-old designer Alexander Trauner, whose film work has included *Le Quai des Brumes*, *Le Jour se Leve* and *Les Enfants du Paradis*. Between them Tavernier, Trauner, the photographer Pierre William Glenn and their Senegalese locations succeed in evoking the atmosphere, the arid land and the killing, nerve-raging boredom of colonial life.

The eccentric personages who people this outpost are led by Philippe Noiret as the ignorant, incompetent and cowardly police chief, who discovers a messianic and cathartic role for himself as mass murderer. His co-stars clearly enjoy the chance to play the luridly colourful denizens of this decayed corner of empire: an unusually lively Isabelle Huppert is the policeman's mistress and a characteristically caustic Stephane Audret his wife.

Helma Sanders-Brahms's No Mercy, No Future (the original German title *Die Berührte* means "The one who is touched") purports to be a case history — the story of a schizophrenic girl who wrote to the director and asked her to make a film of her story.

The girl, Veronika, spends her life in and out of mental hospitals (which seem neither to have supervision to avoid constant escapes nor to offer any sort of treatment). Out, she wanders the seedier streets of Berlin, seeking sexual partners from among the underprivileged and unfortunate — Blacks, migrant workers, the aged, crippled or mentally sick. Generally she surprises her pick-ups by asking eagerly if they are Jesus. In a written note on the film, the director explains that the girl "doesn't give away pieces of advice, aims or leaflets, she gives again and again, never tiring, her own self ... to go and fill the gap in society with her body, that is, with her physical and mental vulnerability, to melt the huge iceblock of this welfare society with her little body and soul — all she has".

This rather bizarre sense of social purpose is rather less evident in the film itself, which serves mainly to give the actress Elizabeth Stepanek a showy gamut of mad scenes, ranging from glum nymphomania to public raving and special-effects delirium. Miss Sanders-Brahms (whose earlier films have included *Shirin's Wedding* and *Germany Pale Mother*) is a distinctive talent but is handicapped by the urge shared with other women film-makers (Liliana Cavani, Lina Wertmuller) to outdo the fellows in shock and sensation. Scenes of massive gynaecological haemorrhage and the slaughter of a hen are not for the over-squeamish.

David Robinson

Rock

Persistent vision

Richard and Linda Thompson

Dominion

Like Miles Davis, and unlike any other rock guitarist, Richard Thompson can play a single note which makes the journey, the weather, the price of admission and the support act all seem bearable. Such a moment occurred on Wednesday night during "For Shame of Doing Wrong", when he set his Fender Stratocaster to squealing like stung bagpipes and inserted a couple of inconspicuous downward-curling notes, sighs amid the harangue.

Thompson occupies a position in British rock similar to that of Ry Cooder in America: both are students of ethnic music who see no reason to constrain their love of the pure pop with which they grew up. Their task has been to achieve a reconciliation of the two, and each has grown in strength as the time has come closer to the goal. Thompson's rare London appearance was not entirely satisfying, partly because his background in folk clubs gives him a problem, once shared by Cooder, of communicating with larger audiences, but it confirmed the persistence of his vision and ambition.

He was joined by his wife, with whom he shares the lead and harmony singing; by two former colleagues in Fairport Convention, the guitarist Simon Nicol and the drummer Dave Mattacks; and by a bass guitarist, Peter Zorn, whose occasional lack of sensitivity over note-choice in the improvised sequences made him the quintet's weak link. In general they made a stark, passionate sound, but sometimes I missed the textural leavening once lent to Thompson's music by John Kirkpatrick's accordion.

Perhaps a keyboard player would be an appropriate addition, since Thompson's slow deep-soul ballads ("Two Lonely Hearts", "It's Just the Motion") cry out for the stab and swirl of a Hammond organ, and a piano would flesh out the clipped pop structures of "For Shame" and "Don't Renege on Our Love". As it stands, however, the group at least allows plenty of space for Thompson's majestic guitar, which blowtorched the deeply pessimistic modality of "Night Comes In" with particular assistance from Mattacks, whose spare, heavily syncopated attack provided the ideal dramatic contrast.

Linda Thompson, who once languished in the shadow of her contemporary, the late Sandy Denny, sang with less precision but greater expressiveness than I remember, intensifying the tragedy of "The Dimming of the Day" and "Down Where the Drunkards Roll". Her husband's voice, a penny-plain but affecting instrument, was least successful when attempting unmelodic up-tempo songs like "Honky Tonk Blues", "The Backstreet Slide" and "The Price of Love", and most appealing when used with Linda's to create an antipodality quite strikingly different from conventional ideas of blended harmony singing.

Richard Williams



Attraction of opposites: the Thompsons

Television

Acquired gravity

There have been plays, there has been snooker, there have been forlornly irrelevant party political broadcasts, there has been family viewing in its usual bland abundance, but over the past few days all these things have had to tiptoe round that very different family viewing, the news.

As the week has progressed the regular bulletins have developed qualities to match the gravity of the situation. The BBC and ITN have been forced to use identical film stock, and their commentaries have often been virtually interchangeable. Both have experimented desperately with graphics, with ITN succumbing briefly to the lure of space invader gimmickry. Both have reported responsibly from Buenos Aires, intelligently from Washington and sensitively from Portsmouth. ITN's modest back-up from *Falklands Extra* has, on the other hand, inevitably been upstaged by *Newsnight*'s impressive capacity to stick close to the heart of the national and international debates. There has been no tabloid jingoism.

Nothing in recent memory can compare with the ghastly chill which swept through the nation on Tuesday night as John Humphreys's confident introduction to the nine o'clock *News* was interrupted by the deathly tones of Ian McDonald at the Ministry of Defence. How many men was the Sheffield carrying? How serious was the strategic loss? We watched mesmerized until the awful questions were finally answered. Again and again throughout the evening came the Ministry announcement, again and again the little red dart sped across the water in the training film.

Travellers in Time (BBC2) was a little oasis of peace. Everest, said the leader of the British expedition of 1922, was "a mountain made for reverence". Lovingly re-edited with the aid of their diaries, this film gave a wonderful sense of what it must have been like to participate in that heroic failure.

Just to remind us of the passage of time, one of the original oxygen cylinders was dumped on a table with a heavy clonk, and then we were off on ancient trains, swinging across rope bridges, doling out Homburg hats to lamas, watching religious dances, meeting pilgrims marching on their stomachs, drinking butter tea made by smiling bundles of greasy rags, and receiving the blessing of a hermit incarnation of the god Chrongaysay who was pleased because the Britons' goal was simply to get closer to heaven.

Sherpas sank into screes under 120-pound burdens, glaciers looked like the opening set for *Superman*, clouds rushed satanically away from the summit. Mallory (who died there two years later) said his memories were "of a dazed mind incapable of acute perception". Frostbite, windburn, toffee and quails in pate de foie gras were the final rewards.

Michael Church

Theatre

Stuck fast, but not sunk yet

On the Rocks

Chichester

I Shaw's 1933 extravaganza seemed timely when the Mermaid revived it in the mid-70s, what now is the word for a piece featuring mass unemployment, strike-breaking legislation and an admiral with an "eye on the Gulf" demanding new warships?

Now, as in 1975, the reason for revival is the hope that Shaw's diagnosis of the Depression might shed some light on our present troubles. And, as before, the main message of the play is one of comfort. Fifty years on, Britain is still in the same bickering, class-ridden muddle, still stuck on the same rocks, but not yet sunk.

Like all Shaw's political comedies, *On the Rocks* occupies a privileged zone: in this case 10 Downing Street. It begins and ends with the sounds of violence from the world outside, and in the middle the arbiters of the nation's destiny talk and decide nothing. The particular irony in this case is that Shaw had arrived at the opinion that the time for talking had run out and what the country needed was a strong man. As the idea he had in mind was Russia, it being his view that "liquidation by the OGPU is not punishment: it is only weeding the garden", it is just as well that his dramatic instinct sabotaged his political thinking. But the result certainly is to make the piece seem more frivolously garrulous than usual.

Its plot, like that of *The Apple Cart*, turns on the fraudulent unworkability of democratic government. Like Proteus in that play, Sir Arthur Chavender heads a Liberal-Conservative coalition hamstrung by internal strife; and like King Magnus he surfaces at half-time with an unparliamentary plan for getting the country off the rocks. In his case it comes after retiring to a Welsh sanctuary to devour the collected works of Marx and takes the form of wholesale nationalization and the expropriation of parasites, which miraculously wins support from everyone except the Conservative leader and the working class, who are incensed at the plans for compulsory labour.

At this point theory and actuality coincide. Having placed victory in his hero's hands, Shaw cannot bear to face the consequences; and, with the sound of a deflating balloon, all the PM's supporters troop off in pursuit of the defecting Conservative leader (hitherto built up as a bullying fool) leaving Chavender to retire for a future of golf and the pious hope that one day his plan will come true, but "I shall have the man who will carry it through". One salutes Shaw's humanitarian response, but it torpedoes the play.

However, it is imagination, not senility, that scuppers the plot. *On the Rocks* contains many echoes from Shaw's other work, but it also shows his anarchic comic gift doing spirited battle with his authoritarian opinions. The separate factions are orchestrated with effortless fluency and the ability to spring surprises.

Jack Emery and Patrick Garland's production excels in this kind of orchestral colour — pitting Lockwood West's mild, baby-faced Admiral against Michael Sadler's supercilious Scottish youngster from the Board of Trade and Nigel Stock's nobly dilapidated Duke. The passage where Mr Stock faces a biliously enraged class adversary (Cheryl Kennedy) and eagerly confirms all her accusations against his crofter-hounding forbears is one where the Shavian spirit bursts through with all the old generosity.

Keith Michell plays Chavender from first to last as a political matinée idol. That puts him in undisputed control of the first act, particularly when he gets the stage to himself to improvise windy speeches on the sanctity of the family to an enraptured audience of invisible clerics. It lets him down after the Marxist change of heart, particularly when confronted by Aubrey Woods's grim police chief and Arthur English as the old forelock-tugging revolutionist Hipney — a part calculated to steal every scene he gets and played here with a wry conviction that goes well beyond the comic boundaries. Congratulations to Pamela Howard for a fine Walpole-dominated set including the front door complete with saluting copper.

Irving Wardle



George and Margaret

Arts, Cambridge

It is not often nowadays that a play about a middle-class family contains a line like "Have you seen the new maid?" Still less often would her mere servile appearance be expected to reduce the actors and spectators alike to paroxysms of laughter. Those anticipations place the play firmly in an *Upstairs, Downstairs* world of class divisions in a previous British lifetime. But Gerald Savory's comedy of 1935 did not run for two years in the West End and for decades in provincial repertory because it upheld the old ways. Instead, *George and Margaret* flouted conventions, offended the critics and found popularity through cheerful, audacious liberality.

The benign middle classes of Mr Savory's Hampstead are the more witty and more innocent grandparents and great grandparents of David Mercer's boozy artists and sexual athletes, but distinguished by tolerance and free of guilt. Richard Vernon's elegantly befuddled portrayal of the father gives us a man who may not see fit to enquire why the young housemaid is weeping over the toast and yet who happily accepts her entanglement with his son, the architect. Nor is he dismayed by his daughter's flagrant promiscuity, or his younger son's long hair and artistic ways.

To be sure, all that free love is capped by true love; even Mr Vernon's recounting of an exemplary tale of flirtation with a married woman is proved to be a fabrication for moral purposes, and marriage across the class barriers does not prevent the next servant from becoming an object of ridicule. Yet the spirit is exultant and celebratory in its open-mindedness.

Bill Pryde's first production as artistic director of the Cambridge Theatre Company is immaculately played. George and Margaret are surburban Godot figures, always threatening to appear for tea but leaving the stage clear for the domestic affairs of Mr Vernon's family. Eleanor Summerfield is a caricature of fussy motherhood, played with great natural detail, and the children practically become archetypes of their era. Kate Nichols breaks through the comic confines of the liberated daughter to bring a touching, throaty seriousness to her performance.

Ned Chaillet

Concert

ECO/Ledger

Barbican Hall

Listening to baroque concertos in the apparent remoteness of the Barbican Hall's auditorium is rather like watching sport on television. You know very well what is happening, but you cannot possibly experience the immediate thrill of it. Or, if you can, something special must be happening. On Wednesday, in the English Chamber Orchestra's baroque concert, that something was Michala Petri, a youthful Danish master of the recorder, an instrument which demands particularly astute musicianship to bring personality to bear on it.

She first played a concerto by William Babell, an English composer who died young in 1723, and whose habit of arranging Handel's opera arias for keyboard was despised by Burney and admired by Hawkins. For the first movement she chose a recorder whose brilliant upper harmonics brought additional sparkle to the rapid passages, tossed off with nonchalant ease. Then she turned to an instrument of purer timbre, adorning the lovely little slow movement with a satin sheen and bringing decorum to the formal invention of the finale.

A concerto by Guiseppe Sammartini (not the more famous Giovanni) was likewise well written and given an equally fine performance, with a languid, dolorous cantabile in the Siciliano, and the faster movements glistening with brilliance of both execution and invention. In both works, the ECO accompanied with a discreet reticence.

Following a neat account of Boyce's fifth symphony, originally written for an ode in 1739, Philip Ledger assumed the soloist's mantle himself. With the diminished orchestra huddled around him and playing with the tiniest of bow strokes, he made Bach's A major Harpsichord Concerto, BWV1055, sound curiously half-veiled, half-amplified.

Though bereft of the 24 oboes which the composer employed at its outdoor premiere, Handel's *Music for the Royal Fireworks* still made a merry climactic noise, the horns and trumpets jostling to make the most of their short evening's work.

Stephen Pettitt

Stock Exchange Prices

Interest Rate Hopes

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 30. Dealings End, May 14. § Contango Day, May 17. Settlement Day, May 24.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS [illegible]

MEDIUMS [illegible]

LONGS [illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B [illegible]

C—E [illegible]

F—H [illegible]

I—L [illegible]

M—N

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							
94	70	Macfarlane	92	..	5.7	6.2	9.4
31	18	McInerney Prop	30	..	2.2	7.4	7.0
55	25	Mackay H.	51	..	5.7	11.2	6.8
127	85	McKechnie Bros	109	• +1	10.4	9.5	8.8
86	56	Macpherson D.	85	..	6.0	7.1	11.4
174	108	Magnet & S'thns	168	+4	7.1	4.3	13.0
217	97	Man Agcy Music	99	-12	13.5	13.6	8.4
154	72	Marchwiel	128	+2	9.4	7.4	10.0
163	106	Marks & Spencer	161	+3	6.6	4.1	17.5
51	33½	Marley Ltd	45	+½	3.2	7.1	13.5
37	14½	Marling Ind	35	..	1.4	4.0	34.5
50	22	Marshall T Lox	46	• ..	4.0	8.7	4.1
48	21	Do A	41	• ..	4.0	9.8	3.6

O—S

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							
102	83	Stag Furniture	95	..	7.1	7.5	10.8
70	39	Stakis (Reo)	68	+3	2.3	3.5	11.1
599	374	Standard Tel	557	+3	19.3	3.5	15.9
81	45	Stanley A. G.	59	+1	3.6	6.1	11.3
230	134	Steel Bros	225	r ..	13.7b	6.1	5.5
222	154	Steetley Co	182	..	15.0	8.2	13.1
28½	13½	Steinberg	27½	..	..e	..	..
118	62	Stonehill	63	..	6.1	9.6	21.8
33	16	Streeters	28	..	..	..	9.6
66	46	Strong & Fisher	48	..	4.3	8.9	..
115	79	Sunlight Serv	112	..	4.8	4.3	9.2
52	26	Sutcliffe S'man	26	-1	..e	..	..
188	85½	Swire Pacific 'A'	114	+4	..	..	..
185	140	Syltone	185	..	12.9	7.0	20.5

T—Z [illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	27½	Calcutta Elec	45	..	8.8	19.5	..
34½	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33½	..	500	14.9	..
34	20	Gt Nthn Tele	£32	..	83.2	2.6	14.3
265	180	Imp Cont Gas	196	+3	11.9	6.1	12.4
158	93	Milford Docks	133	..	0.7	0.5	..
193	120	Nesco Inv	120	..	10.0	8.3	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½	..	500	14.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A I M Group 10p Ord (140)	162+1
Amersham International 25p Ord (142)	213+4
Bristol Water 9% Red Pf 1987 († b)	£11⅛+¼
Cass Group 10p Ord (105a)	107
Continental Microwave 25p Ord (260a)	355
De Brett (Andre) 10p Ord (60a)	60
Dew George 25p Ord	126
Druck Holdings 5p Ord (130a)	148
Fleet Holdings 20p Ord	21–½
Io Technology 5p Ord (250a)	248
Jebsens Drilling 25p Ord (a)	285
Leisure Industries 25p Ord (120a)	130
Oceonics 10p Ord (130a)	180+10
Osprey Assets 25p Ord	30
PH Industrials 25p Ord	45+2½
Standard Securities 25p Ord	137

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Ansbacher H. (10‡)	Jun 18	1¼ prem+⅛
Bank Leumi UK (170‡)	July 24	15 prem
Litley FJC (120‡)	Jun 4	159
Steel Bros (170‡)	Jun 11	51 prem
Vickers (133‡)	Jun 10	19 prem+1

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a Unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £35 paid. j £65 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) May 6	Market rates (close) May 6	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8180-1.8290	$1.8200-1.8210	0.28-0.38c disc	0.75-0.85c disc
Montreal	$2.2200-2.2300	$2.2230-2.2245	0.40-0.50c disc	1.25-1.35c disc
Amsterdam	4.65-4.69fl	4.66¾-4.67¾fl	1¾-1⅝c prem	5⅛-4⅝c prem
Brussels	79.00-79.50f	79.22-79.32f	17-27c disc	54-69c disc
Copenhagen	14.22-14.33k	14.23½-14.24½k	915-1010ore disc	2180-2320ore disc
Dublin	1.2120-1.2170p	1.2150-1.2165p	60-67p disc	175-195p disc
Frankfurt	4.19-4.22m	4.20-4.21m	1⅝-1¼pf prem	4⅝-4¼pf prem
Lisbon	127.00-129.00e	127.50-128.00e	200-575c disc	415-1250c disc
Madrid	186.50-188.00p	187.25-187.50p	35-80c disc	195-235c disc
Milan	23.30-23.40lr	23.33½-23.35½lr	22½-25½lr disc	67-72lr disc
Oslo	10.81½-10.89k	10.82¾-10.83¾k	585-675ore prem	1005-1115ore disc
Paris	10.92-11.00f	10.97½-10.98½f	7-10c disc	22½-27½c disc
Stockholm	10.46-10.53k	10.47¾-10.48¾k	45prem-25ore disc	125-65ore prem
Tokyo	420-427y	424-425y	2.30-1.95y prem	6.45-6.10y prem
Vienna	29.50-29.70sch	29.56-29.61sch	15-11gro prem	36-29gro prem
Zurich	3.48½-3.53f	3.48¾-3.49¾f	3-2½c prem	8-7½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.5 at 90.1.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 12½ Low 11½

Week Fixed: 12⅞-12¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12¾	2 months	12⅝
3 months	12⅝	3 months	12⅝

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	12⅞-12¾	1 month	13¾
2 months	12¾-12⅞	2 months	13½
3 months	12⅞-12¾	3 months	13½
6 months	12⅝-12⅝	6 months	13½

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13¼-13¾	7 months	13
2 months	13¾-13¾	8 months	13
3 months	13¾-13¾	9 months	13¾-13½
4 months	13¾-13¾	10 months	13¾-13½
5 months	13¾-13¾	11 months	13¾-13½
6 months	13½-13¾	12 months	13¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	13⅛-12⅞	6 months	13⅛-12⅞
3 months	13⅛-12⅞	12 months	13⅛-12⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13¾	3 months	13¾
7 days	12⅞	6 months	13¾
1 month	13	1 year	13⅞

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 12¾-12½ Close 12

1 week	12¾-12⅝	6 months	13½-13¾
1 month	13¾-13	9 months	13½-13¾
3 months	13½-13¾	12 months	13½-13¾

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 13⅞ 6 months 13⅞

Finance House Base Rate 14%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7040-1.7195
Bahrein	0.6855-06885
Finland	8.1725-8.2125
Greece	112.85-114.85
Hongkong	10.5255-10.5655
Iran	na
Kuwait	0.5180-0.5210
Malaysia	4.1550-4.1850
Mexico	84.15-85.65
New Zealand	2.3305-2.3595
Saudi Arabia	6.2385-6.3685
Singapore	3.7840-3.8140
South Africa	1.9075-1.9225

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4985-1.5000
† Canada	1.2214-1.2216
Netherlands	2.5600-2.5630
Belgium	43.53-43.58
Denmark	7.8100-7.8200
West Germany	2.3070-2.3080
Portugal	69.50-69.70
Spain	102.80-102.90
Italy	1281.75-1282.75
Norway	5.9400-5.9500
France	6.0250-6.0280
Sweden	5.7450-5.7475
Japan	233.40-233.55
Austria	16.22-16.24
Switzerland	1.9155-1.9170

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8185-0.8188

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14-15; seven days, 15⅛-15⅞; one month, 14¾-15; three months, 14⅝-14⅞; six months, 14½-14¾.

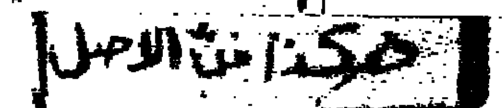
Gold

Gold fixed: am, $335.25 (an ounce); pm, $334.50 close, $336.25.

Krugerrand* (per coin): $345-347 (£189.50-190.50).

Sovereigns* (new): $81-82 (£44.5-45).

* Excludes VAT



VEHICLE PRODUCTION

Car production in the United Kingdom last month tumbled to 65,000 from 98,000 in March and reflects manufacturers' growing pessimism about the state of the market. The industry is expecting sales this year to total 1.48 million rather than the earlier estimate of 1.52 million. Output of commercial vehicles, however, remains strong and in the first Car output in the four months was 321,000 compared with 336,000 in the same period of 1981.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 576.9, up 1.5
FT Gilts 68.28, up 0.61
FT Allshare 332.54, up 4.02
Bargains 16,210

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 7,517.58, up 60.47
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 1,351.09, up 34.89

INTEREST RATES

Base rates 13%
3 month interbank 13½-13⅜
Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar 14 9/16-14 13/16
3 month DM 8¾-8⅝
3 month Fr F 22-21⅝

CURRENCIES

● The pound gained on hopes of a diplomatic settlement in the Falklands while the dollar lost ground as expectations of lower interest rates strengthened. The cut in German interest rates had already been discounted and had little impact.

STERLING
$1.8205, up 145 points
Index 90.1 up 0.5
DM 4.2050
Fr F 10.9800
Yen 423.50
DOLLAR 112.2, down 0.4
DM 2.3075, down 105 pts
GOLD $336.25, down 25 cents

45 pc rise in house starts

Housing starts during the first quarter of the year surged by 45 per cent over the previous three months and were up by a third over the same period last year, according to the latest statistics published by the Department of the Environment. Provisional figures show that starts were made on 53,400 (seasonally adjusted) houses and flats in the United Kingdom against 40,100 a year ago.

EEC floats Samurai bond

The EEC, the World Bank and Sweden came to the market for sizable borrowing yesterday. The EEC is floating its first Samurai bond, raising Y20,000m ($85m) over 10 years to help parts of southern Italy hit by the earthquake in November 1980. The World Bank, which is planning to borrow $27,000m over three years, is raising Y25,000m from Japanese banks. Sweden is borrowing $5,00m over years in two tranches based on American interest rates.

Profits slump in US

Corporate profits in the United States fell by 17 per cent in the first quarter of 1982 compared with the corresponding three months last year — one of the worst declines on record according to a survey of 579 large companies by the *Wall Steet Journal*. Particularly hard hit were the car and steel industry and the oil companies.

Cheers for brewers

March beer production was up 5.8 per cent over the same month last year, though output in the first quarter of this year was 7.4 per cent down on the same period last year. The Brewers Society has found in these figures a glimmer of encouragement for the trade because reports from individual brewers also indicate a slowdown in the rate of decline in actual sales.

Israel debt rises

Israel had an external debt of $18,400m (£9,900m) at the end of last year, up from $16,700m a year earlier. The country's trade deficit in 1981 was $4,500m, an increase of 13 per cent "mainly because of arms purchases". Imports, including arms, totalled $15,300m and exports $10,800m. The true deficit was unchanged at $2,200m.

Deals charge

Mr John A C Dickinson has been charged with dealing in Harris & Sheldon Group securities, contrary to Sections 68 and 72 of the Companies Act 1980. He is also charged with failing to disclose such dealing when a director of an associate company contrary to Section 27 of the Companies Act 1967.

● IDLE merchant ship tonnage, 690 ships totalling 41.4million deadweight tons, has trebled in the past year and is at its highest point since September 1978, accrding to the General Council of British Shipping. The figures reflected the continuing world recession.

● TALLENT Engineering, of Newton Aycliffe, Durham, which has doubled its annual turnover by winning a £5m component contract for Ford, is to modernize its factory by buying 10 robots and employing a further 100 people.

● DU PONT is to double its world wide capacity for polyester elastomer by building a £33m plant in Luxembourg to manufacture Hytrel for tubing, wire and cable insulation, belting and electrical appliances.

● JAPAN'S export letters of credit fell 6.8 per cent in April from a year before to $8,030m (£4,511m), continuing a downtrend that began in January, the Finance Ministry has announced. The pace of decline was a little faster than 4.2 per cent registered in March.

● AT RISK are 400 jobs in the printing industry after receivers were called in yesterday to the Leeds-based Finlas Printing and Publishing Group.

● INCREASES in the level of grants available for industry covering research and development in new technology have been announced by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Industry Secretary.

● A JOINT order worth £4m for a flight simulator system for a Boeing 767 has been placed with Rediffusion Simulation, Crawley, by Britannia Airways and the Norwegian operator Braathens.



● Mr. Graham Ferguson Lacey (above) and Mr Cecil McBride may face legal action as a result of the collapse of their private investment company and over a share deal with Cook International, which now controls NCC Energy, where they were directors. Cook says the two are in default of personal guarantees in respect of a £3.5m loan and is taking further legal advice. The receiver to Birmingham and Midland Counties Trust Holdings says he will institute proceedings if the two gave personal guarantees and cannot meet them.

COMPANIES

● AFTER a critical report from the Monopolies Commission in mid-1979, Wall's and J. Lyons, the ice-cream makers, have given undertakings not to demand retailers be tied exclusively to one supplier.

● Lonrho needs to buy only 153 shares in House of Fraser to reach the 30 per cent shareholding which would normally trigger a full bid. Yesterday Lonrho announced it had bought an additional 283,000 Fraser shares at 150p, bringing its holding to 29.9999 per cent.

● Pritchard Services Group, the international cleaning and maintenance contractor, raised pretax profits by 73 per cent to £6.1m for the year to January.

● UDS Group's pretax profit fell from £16.24m to £13.74m last year while turnover dipped from £448.6m to £435.8m. The final dividend was reduced by 60 per cent

● Royal Bank of Scotland reported disappointing half-year profits, down by £200,000 to £43.1m before tax in the six months to March 31.

TODAY

Company results; Interims: Gomme Holdings, J Hepworth, Pochin's City of London Trust (Third interim), Tricentrol (First quarter), Wellco.
Finals: Arrow Chemical, Norman Hay, Northern Goldsmiths, Scollish Ontario Investments, Yorklyde.

PRICE CHANGES

Lloyds Bank 406, up 5
GEC 872, up 15
Shell 414, up 6
P & O "Dfd" 152, up 8
Aurora Hldgs 21, up 3
Standard Chart 675, up 38
Euro Ferries 79, up 4
Trident TV "A" 82½, up 4½
UDS Grp 55, down 18
Man Agcy Music 99, down 12
Bambers Stores 36, down 4
BL Ltd 17, down 1

Pound and shares lose early gains

Falklands and US deficit fears hamper markets

By Frances Williams and Sally White

Edgy financial markets reacted cautiously yesterday to new diplomatic moves to end the Falkland crisis and to signs that the wrangle over American budget deficits between the White House and Congress may be moving towards resolution.

The pound ended below its best in Europe after early optimism over the Falklands subsided, but notched up gains against all leading currencies, including a weaker dollar. Shares, after rising sharply in morining trading, finished only slightly better on balance.

But hopes that a budget compromise in the United States will pave the way for lower American interest rates boosted Government stocks, which closed nearly £1 higher.

Reaction in the United States was also positive. At noon the Dow Jones industrial average was 7.14 higher at 861.59 after heavy morning trading in which a huge 32.7 million shares changed hands. Bond prices too moved ahead.

In London the pound closed 1.45 cents higher at $1.8205 while its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies rose 0.5 to 90.1 of its average £1975 level.

The dollar ended London trading down just over 1 pfennig at DM 2.3075, despite a widening of the interest rate gap between the two currencies.

Moves to resolve the United States budget conflict coincide with a call by top international bankers and economists for America to pay more attention to the international consequences of its economic policies.

A statement published today by the prestigious Group of 30 headed by M Johannes Witteveen, the former director general of the International Monetary Fund, urges the United States to achieve a better mix of monetary and fiscal policies and to abandon its strict policy of not intervening on the foreign exchange markets.

M. Witteveen said yesterday that action was needed urgently to bring down high American interest rates and the dollar.

These were exacerbating the debt problems of developing countries, inflicting severe damage on the United States ecomony and depressing economic growth in the rest of the world.

Stock market trading opened on a note of euphoria on hopes of an early Falklands peace settlement and of lower international interest rates.

But it soon became apparent that it was marking up by the jobbers, who were said to be short of stock still, that raised prices.

The opening level of the *FT* 30 index was 12.9 higher, while it had drifted down on lack of buying to finish up only 1.5, at 576.9, by the close of trading.

Gilts, however, remained a cheerful section of the market, because brokers regarded the United States budget compromise as likely to lead to lower interest rates there, and consquently in all international markets. Long and medium dated stocks closed up 1¼ points, and short dated stocks were up by ¼ of a point.

The West German Bundesbank has decided to cut its key lending rate, the Lombard rate, to 9 per cent from 9.5 per cent and announced that it was dismantling the emergency procedure that had empowered its directors to change the rate daily (Peter Norman writes).

Herr Karl-Otto Pohl, the Bundesbank president, said that it had decided to terminate the special Lombard facility introduced in February 1981 and replace it with its traditional Lombard lending instrument.

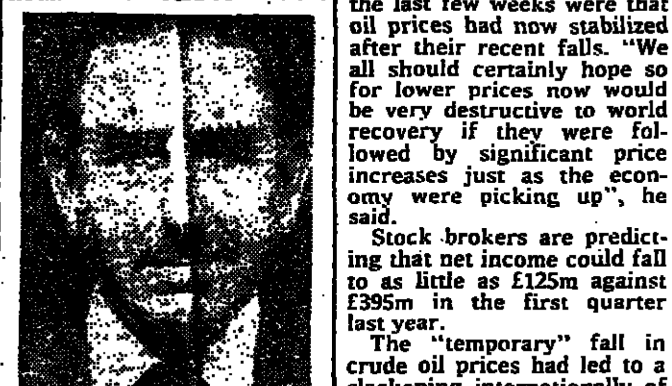
Leader, page 11

Forte back into battle with Savoy

By Philip Robinson

The second battle between Lord Forte and Sir Hugh Wontner will break out later this month when Trusthouse Forte attempts to install Mr Eric Hartwell, vice-chairman and joint chief executive on the board of the Savoy Hotel group.

Sir Hugh and his board have vowed to oppose the move. Yesterday the septuagenarian chairman announced he would retire next



Eric Hartwell: proposed for board

year but it is understood he will not leave before the Savoy group's future is settled.

Trusthouse Forte, which owns 66 per cent of Savoy after an unsuccessful take over bid last summer, has put two resolution down for the Savoy annual shareholders meeting on May 28. It wants the board expanded from 11 to 12 and use Mr Hartwell elected as the extra member

Trusthouse argues that with its substantial share stake it should have at least one representative on the board.

Mr Giles Shepard, Savoy managing director, said last night: "Would you want a piranha in the bath with you?"

Trusthouse lost its takeover bid after a bitter and acrimonious battle which involved an exchange of personal insults between Sir Hugh and Lord Forte.

Trusthouse has always said it would return to finish the job when the takeover rules allowed. It can bid again after *June 19*.

Mr Shepard added yesterday: "If you had a predator who was keen to take you over, would you ask them to have a seat on the board? We will certainly be asking shareholders to vote against these resolutions."

Even though Trusthouse has a majority of the profit-bearing equity, the complex two-tier voting structure of the Savoy shares means its board and supporters still command more than 50 per cent of the total votes. The two resolutions proposed by Trusthouse need a simple majority.

Dismal first quarter for BP

By Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent

British Petroleum, Britain's largest industrial company, confirmed stock market fears yesterday by reporting a "very disappointing" first three months trading this year.

Mr Peter Walters, chairman, coupled this with a warning that falling oil prices could paradoxically damage world economic recovery.

At BP's annual meeting, the first since he took over as chairman from Sir David Steel six months ago, Mr Walters said indications over the last few weeks were that oil prices had now stabilized after their recent falls. "We all should certainly hope so for lower prices now would be very destructive to world recovery if they were followed by significant price increases just as the economy were picking up", he said.

Stock brokers are predicting that net income could fall to as little as £125m against £395m in the first quarter last year.

The "temporary" fall in crude oil prices had led to a slackening internationally of the effort to find and develop new sources of energy.

"This is a dangerous thing. Only the development, well in advance, of new sources of oil and coal, as well as the fuels of the future, can ensure that we have the energy we need and that we avoid the violent fluctuations in the price of energy which have been so harmful in the last 10 years".



Walters: Warning on prices

The firming of oil prices has come too late to prevent what will inevitably be poor profit figures from BP in the first quarter.

"The recovery that had been made in the oil marketing and refining business at the end of last year was not sustained", Mr Walters said.

The Iran-Iraq war, world recession, high interest rates and disarray in currency markets had all had a direct impact on performance, but Mr Walters was still confident about the group's long-term prospects.

● The National Coal Board is still hoping to press ahead with a long-term plan to develop a £55m coal liquefaction plant, despite BP's decision to drop out of the project because of the deteriorating economics of synthetic fuel developments.

BRITISH SUGAR UP 72pc

By Michael Prest

Mr John Padovan, chief executive of County Bank, resigned last night as S & W Berisford's representative on the British Sugar board, as the latter revealed that first-half pre-tax profits had risen by 72 per cent to £31m.

British Sugar also said that its interim dividend had been doubled to 21.4p gross. It was the board's forecast of £60m full year pre-tax profits and a full year dividend of not less than 50p gross that prompted the resignation. Last year British Sugar's profits were £51m

Mr John Beckett, chief executive of British Sugar, said it was understood that Mr Padovan would not participate in discussions concerning S & W Berisford, which holds 38 per cent of British Sugar after a takeover battle last year.

British Sugar believe a profit forecast is pertinent to the possibility of another bid. But Mr Padovan said: "I cannot regard a forecast of the profits of British Sugar, made at a time when no offer from S & W Berisford exists or could be made for some months, as a matter directly relating to S & W Berisford in which I should not participate."

Still no firm decision on Concorde's future

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

British and French ministers have again delayed making a decision on the future of Concorde. In Paris yesterday it was agreed only to report back to Governments and arrange further talks in July.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, and M Charles Fiterman, French Minister of Transport, met to discuss the outcome of joint studies by officials of the options facing the supersonic airliner.

In a communiqué, they "noted with satisfaction the progressive reduction in Concorde expenditures in both countries, which would be continued". They also took note of reports dealing with cost-sharing, an issue which has angered the Commons Select Committee on Industry and Trade because of the apparent imbalance.

Whitehall is using new estimates of the cost of continuing the Concorde project in its argument against outright candellation, figures which the committee described in a report in February as "astonishing".

The accompanying table shows how the latest revised estimates differ from those of a year ago.

ESTIMATED COSTS OF CONTINUING OR CANCELLING GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR CONCORDE

£ million at constant September 1981 economic conditions

Period	Cost of Continuation	Costs of Cancellation
Financial Year	Net Total	Net Total
1982-83	12 2	30.4
1983-84	1.7	3.7
1984-85	0 6	1.8
1985-86	(+) 3.9	(+) 0.8
1986-87	(+) 3.5	(+) 0.7
Present Totals	5.9	34.2
Previous Totals (1981 estimates)	56.7	47.5

Source: Dept of Industry
Figures represent a cost to public funds except where indicated by a plus sign.

Business Editor

Markets tread cautiously

Gains for sterling, gilts and, to a lesser extent, equities may suggest increasing confidence in financial markets. But the gains were, if anything, rather less than one might have expected if confidence were truly returning.

After its previous bouts of instant euphoria in response to the slightest rumour of good news, the City now seems inclined to respond to new developments with rather more caution.

Certainly, the cut in German Lombard rate was good news. So too were the indications from across the Atlantic that President Reagan may by preparing to give at least some ground on the issue of the federal budget deficit.

But there is still a long way to go before a budget compromise emerges. And even then it remains to be seen whether it will prove sufficient to instil new confidence into Wall Street.

So far as specifically United Kingdom concerns go, Falklands developments clearly hold the main key to short-term market prospects. But there was little comfort yesterday for an initially exuberant equity market from the gloomy statements pushed out by the likes of BP and Turner & Newall, not to mention the slashed dividend on a "safe" income stock like UDS.

Building Socs Foreboding

The Chancellor's announcement in March that the 8-12 per cent monetary growth target for the new financial year should cover a number of monetary aggregates rather than just the distortion-prone sterling M3 seemed eminently sensible.

But the April edition of the *Woolwich Review*, published yesterday, is full of foreboding about the decision to make one of these aggregates "PSL2, the broad-based measure of private sector liquidity that includes building society deposits.

The essence of the *Review's* case is that building society profitability is far more vulnerable under a regime of lending quotas than that of the banks.

The Review may well have a point in demonstrating that the societies could be faced with an unfair technical disadvantage in certain circumstances. It may also have a point, though a more debatable one, in holding that building society liabilities are tangential to the key economic relationship between bank deposits and national income.

But more important, perhaps, is the defensive and anxious tone of the article. It is symptomatic of a movement increasingly worried about being outgunned and outmanoeuvred by the big shots in the banking world while the authorities sit around uncertain as to how they would like to see the institutional framework evolve.

Royal Bank Profits slip

Having surprised the market with such good full-year results last December when a takeover still seemed likely, Royal Bank has now provided more food for the cynics with very disappointing first half figures.

Instead of the £55m or so expected, pretax profits are slightly down at £43m and well down on the £65m in previous six months.

Bad debts, which fell sharply in the second half of last year mainly because of recoveries of past provisions, have leaped again — more at Williams & Glyn's than in Scotland — which goes some way to explaining the pattern.

However, the encouraging indications in the second half of last year, when interest margins rose and costs seemed to be under tight control, have now been reversed.

Margins have been squeezed by a smaller spread between base and deposit rates compared with a year ago, a further swing from current to interest bearing accounts, and the need to fund a bigger slice of business with wholesale money as retail deposits declined proportionately. Costs have also risen, by 15 per cent — well above inflation.

Sheltering a much bigger slice of profits through leasing has provided some comfort below the line. After tax profits were up by more than half and the dividend has been raised by 17 per cent.

The second half should also look better as bad debt and pressure ease.

Results apart, all the familiar questions on strategy and direction for the Royal Bank remain unanswered since the Monopolies Commission condemned it to facing the future on its own.

MARKET SUMMARY

Shares drift after early optimism over Falklands

Early optimism of an imminent ceasefire in the Falklands hostilities appeared not to be justified. That view, a succession of gloomy company statements and a dividend cut from UDS frightened buyers away.

The jobbers, who are still thought to be short of stock, had started the day by marking prices sharply higher as news of a compromise agreement to cut the United States budget deficit inspired hopes of lower interest rates. But after starting up 12.9 the market drifted down steadily through the day to close up only 1.5 at 576.9.

The UDS news of the halving of the total dividend depressed the market as so many of the income funds – among the most active market traders – hold the stock. It is also an index stock. The shares closed at 55p down 18p.

The gloomy statement from BP — which referred to a poor first few months this year although prospects are brighter — left the shares up 2p at 314. Shell were up 6p at 414p, Lasmo rose 5p to 347p and Ultramar climbed lop 446p.

GKN at 165p and Turner & Newall at 66p were both unchanged although their chairmen, too, saw trading conditions continuing to be difficult.

Tricentrol is liked among oil shares, although at a price earnings ratio of 8 the shares are not cheap. A line of 2m shares was placed without denting the price, which closed at 222p, up 4p.

Gilts closed firmer because of the prospects of lower interest rates internationally if the United States rates fall. Long and medium dates closed up 1¼ points, and shorts were up by ¼ of a point.

Standard Chartered were a noted feature, as a large institutional buyer tried to accumulate a 750,000 share holding. After buying 200,000 at 671p, pushing the price up from 637p, the institution tried to buy a further 500,000 and the price went to 680p with the order still unfinished.

Disappointing figures from Royal Bank of Scotland left the shares at 102p, down 4p.

Lloyds Bank were 406p, up 10p, as worries about the Argentine involvement were diminished during trading hours.

British Sugar rose 5p to 500p on the doubled interim dividend. Berisford shares were unchanged at 79p.

Defence stocks continued to be promoted, with Racal up 10p at 405p and Plessey also up 10p at 395p.

The recent good results helped P & O to 152p, up 8p. But comment and profit-taking on Sainsbury brought the shares back to 635p after Wednesday's good figures, down 15p.

Continued bid speculation moved Rothmans "B" to 102p, up 4p.

De La Rue is meeting increasing international competition on security printing, causing analysts to doubt their pretax forecasts of £28m, down 17 per cent. A line of half a million failed to find buyers. The shares fell 10p to 545p.

Insurance shares closed better. General Accident recovered from yesterday's fall after the decline into a loss, up 6p at 294p. Royal was 336p, up 5p, and Commercial Union rose 5p to 131p, ahead of figures next week.

Sally White

UDS profits plunge in second half

UDS shocked the City yesterday when it revealed virtually halved profits in the final dividend by 60 per cent.

This time last year the group talked optimistically of a profits recovery since they plunged after 1979. The first half figures supported that view, up from £2m to £5m.

But the pretax figures for the 12 months to the end of January came out at £13.74m against £16.2m last time on a turnover slightly lower at £435m. This indicates that during the second half of the year, pretax profits plunged from £14m to £8m.

The group, whose stores include Allders and Arding & Hobbs, has cut the final dividend to a nominal 1.428p gross giving a total for the year down 42 per cent at 5.142p

Since January, the group says, the outlook has not been encouraging and sales so far this year give no cause for *short-term optimism*. In the stock market the shares plunged 25 per cent to a five-year low of 55 per cent.

Detailed figures show that department store profits dropped from £7.4m to £4m, while the group's multiple stores which include John Collier and women's fashion chain Richard Shops went into a £1.4m loss against a £3m profit last time.

UDS still cannot afford to pay dividends from profits attributable to shareholders. To meet the present payment it transfered £5.2m from reserves. The year before it had to take £11.4m from reserves to meet the dividend payment.

Dart tumbles into loss

MY Dart, the Hertfordshire-based sports equipment and packaging materials manufacturer, saw 1980 pretax profits of £1.2m turn around to a £235,000 loss for the 18 months to December 1981.

Sales in the period were £36.3m against £20.8m for the 12 months to June 1980.

The loss per ordinary share is 1.71p against earnings last time of 7.88p. No final dividend is being paid. During the period, two interim dividends amounting to 2.85p gross were made.

Mr Paul Marks, chairman, said the recession had made it necessary for the group to restructure many activities and to plan the reduction or closure of some, and the extension of others.

The company intends to make a small capitalization issue of ordinary shares of one new ordinary share of 10p each for every 10 shares, either ordinary or deferred, held. This would absorb about £186,000 of the amount standing to the credit of capital reserves, the company said.

On the stock market, MY Dart shares fell 5p to 23p after the announcement of results. The gross dividend yield is 11.4 per cent.

● MORE than 60 applications have been made for the department of Industry Small Engineering Firms Investment scheme.

BIDS AND DEALS

Scottish Ceylon Tea company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Anglo American Agriculture USA, has exchanged contracts for the purchase of the San Ysidro Vineyard of California for $1.6m (£890,000) excluding expenses, with $800,000 payable on completion and the balance not later than May 15.

Schmid Laboratories, the American subsidiary of LRC International, has purchased the assets of Feminique Products Corporation for about £600,000. Feminique has annual sales of about £800,000.

The boards of Olives and Grosvenor Chater & Co have reached a preliminary agreement for the purchase by Olives of certain fixed assets and stocks at Abbey Mill, Holywell, Flintshire, belonging to Grosvenor. This will ensure continued production at Abbey Mill and assist in protecting employment in Holywell. Further details will be announced when contracts are exchanged.

● GEC companies have signed contracts worth more than £40m to supply equipment for the Recife Metropolitan Suburban Railway in Brazil.

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Altifund (F)	(—)	0.519(0.506)	—(—)	4.75(—)	—	7.25(6.87)
Garner Booth (F)	45.28(25.39)	—(—)	8.91(5.49)	4(—)	—	6.4(6.25)
Gerrard & Nat (F)	—(—)	4.31(5.80)	—(—)	10.75(9.00)	27/5	15.75(14.)
Norman Hay (F)	4.37(4.12)	0.3(0.25)	4.2(3.5)	1 85(—)	—	3.1(3.1)
Hortons (I)	4.3(—)	0.037(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Heal and Sons (F)	11.91(11.27)	0.9*(0.77*)	723(608)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Helical Bar (F)	7.02(9.05)	0.08*(0.21)	1 3(10.9)	nil(2.75)	—	nil(2.75)
Kwik Save (I)	235.31(190.25)	10.68(8.85)	7.35(6.16)	2.0(1.6)	1/7	—(5.0)
Marshall's (F)	51.92(57.19)	0.15(0.26)	6.8*(13.75*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Moss Eng (I)	7.27(9.07)	1.35*(0.25)	—(—)	nil(2.1)	—	nil(2.1)
MY Dart (F)	36.38† (20.85)	0.23*† (1.22)	1.71*† (7.88)	—(1.9)	—	2.0(2.9)
Platignum (F)	7.74(10.47)	0.61*+(0.44)	—(—)	0.01(0.01)	25/6	—(—)
Pritchard (F)	177.24(85.73)	6.1(3.0)	5.79§(4.37§)	1.75§(1.25§)	—	2 5§(1 75§)
Royal Bk Scotland (I)	—(—)	43.1(43.3)	17.5(11.2)	2.8(2.4)	1/7	—(5.4)
Richards (I)	4 25(5.07)	0.25*(0.06*)	1.2*(0.52*)	0.3(0.3)	—	——
Francis Shaw (F)	7.9(11.03)	0.09*(0.1*)	—(—)	nil(—)	—	nil(—)
F Sumner (F)	11.38(15.09)	0.03(0.09)	0.05(0.22)	nil(—)	—	0.2(0.35)
Thames Inv (I)	1.01(0.38)	0.08(0.017)	2.23(0.45)	1.68(nil)	2/7	—(—)
UDS Group (F)	435 8(448 6)	13 7(16 2)	4 6(6.8)	1 0(3 61)	—	3 6(6 21

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Afternoon - Higher grade cash, £867.5-868.5: three months £897.50-898. Sales: 6200 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £861-861.50: three months, £891-891.50: Sales: 400 tonnes. Morning.- Higher grade cash, £868.50-69.00: three months £898.00 (98.50). Settlement, £869.00. Sales: 11,100 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £865-64.50: three months, £890 00-93 00. Settlement, £864.50 Sales: 150 tonnes.

TIN: Afternoon - Standard cash, £7105-7110 a tonne: three months £7290-7295. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.- Standard cash £7,115-20. Sales, 205 tonnes. High grade, cash £7115-20. three months, £7,300-15. Settlement, £7,120. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M29.40 a picul

LEAD: Afternoon —Cash £319-319.50 per tonne; three months £332-332 50 Sales, 2750 tonnes. Morning- —Cash £320.00-20 50: three months £333 00-33 50 Settlement £320.50 Sales, 5850 tonnes

ZINC: Afternoon —Cash £416-417 per tonne three months £431 50-432 0 Sales, 5450 tonnes Morning —Cash £418 00-18 50: three months £433 00-33.50 Settlement. £418 50 Sales, 4,225 tonnes

PLATINUM was at £170 90 ($311.25) a troy ounce

SILVER: Bullion market (fixing levels) —Spot 373 10p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent: 680 00): three months' 385.5p (705.30c): six months. 397.50p (730 00c): one year 422 65p (780 30c). London Metal Exchange —Afternoon. — Cash 375.50-376.5: three months 388 2-388 5p. Sales. 59 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash 375.5-74 5p. three months 385.7-86.0p. Settlement, 374 5p Sales, 68 lots.

ALUMINIUM: Afternoon.—Cash. £544 50-545.50 per tonne: three months £567-567.50 Sales, 5,400 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £545 00-45 50: three months £567 00-67 50 Settlement. £545.50 Sales. 15,950 tonnes

NICKEL: Afternoon —Cash £2840-2850 per tonne; three months £2915-2920. Sales, 216 tonnes Morning —Cash £2,850-55: three months £2,925-30. Settlement, £2,855 Sales. 588 tonnes

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET (£ per ounce): Aug £190 10-£189.00. Sept £192 00-£191 50, Oct £193 50-£193 50, Nov £196.00-£195.20: Sales 1,503 lots 129 at call tone steady

RUBBER: June 56.40-57.00; July 57 10-57.50. July/Sept 57.40-57.50; Oct/Dec 58 60-58.70; Jan/March 60.30-60 50; April June 62 50-62 50; July/Sept 64 40-64 50; Oct-Dec 65 30-66.60; Jan/March 67.90-68 30. No sales at five tonnes. 60 at 15 tonnes

COFFEE. — ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne) May 1181-1185; July 1130-1131, Sept 1114-1115; Nov 1101-1105: Jan 1095-1100. March 1085-1090, May 1097-1040.

COCOA (£ per metric tonne). — May 941-943; July 972-975; Sept 1003-1004, Dec 1042-1045; March 1075-1077; May 1093-1096, July 1113-1115 Sales 2420 lots including no options

WOOL (cents per kilo). NZ Crossbreds No 2 Contract: May 360-374; Aug 390-400; Oct 408-410; Dec 412-414; Jan 414-415; Mch 418-421; May 427-431; Aug 435-440. Oct 438-444. Sales 57 lots

SUGAR. — The London daily price of "raws" was £2 lower at £117; the "whites" price was £2 lower at £144 Futures (£ per tonne): Aug 124.60-124.65; Oct 129 95-130.00: Jan 133 00-134.00; Mch 140 80-141.25; May 144 50-145.00; Aug 148.50-149.25; Oct 152.50-155.00: Sales: 2,506 lots of 50 tonnes each. ISA prices (May 5): daily 8.48c: 15-day average 8.95c.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring no 1 13½ per cent. US dark Northern spring no 1. 14 per cent second half May-first half June, £112.25: July £110.50: trans-shipment East coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted EEC unquoted. English feed fob May £124: Boston June £125.50; Sept, £112; Oct-Dec. £116 25 sellers East coast

MAIZE.—French unquoted. S African white/yellow May-June. £90.50 seller

BARLEY.—English feed fob May, £118.50. July, £119.50 East coast. Aug. £107 sellers East coast. All in tonnes cif UK unless stated

POTATOES (Gafta). — Feb £7.450: April £8.650: Nov £6.300. Sales. 173 lots of 40 tonnes each

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY: March. £115 65: May, £115 70. Sept, £104 65: Nov, £108 50: Jan. £112.40. Sales 152 lots WHEAT: March, £120 05, May £120 45, Sept. £108.70. Nov, £112.50. Jan. £116.55 Sales 167 lots

Home-Grown Cereals Authority. — Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S EAST	—	£120.10	£111 90
S WEST	—	£119.40	—
W MIDS	—	£120.80	—
N WEST	—	£120.90	£112 60

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on May 5: GB Cattle 102.88p per kg lw (+2.85) UK Sheep 218 94p per kg est dcw (+3.59) GB Pigs 75 85p per kg lw (+3.56).

England and Wales: Cattle nos up 9.9 per cent. Ave price 105.32p (+2 96) Sheep nos up 32.7 per cent Ave price 220.75p (+2.25). Pig nos up 0.5 per cent Ave price 75 85 (+3.56).

Scotland: Cattle nos up 2.6 per cent. Ave price 101.82p (+1 90). Sheep nos up 12.9 per cent Ave price 208 20p (+8 90)

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne): May 291 25-91.75: June 283.25-83.75: July 279 50-80.00. Aug. 279.50-80.00: Sept 282 00-82 75, Oct 285 00-86.00: Nov 287.00-90.00. Dec 289.00-95.00. Jan 290 00-300.00. Total Sales 4,099 Lots of 100 tonnes each.

WALL STREET

New York, May 6.
Stock prices soared in heavy trading early as investors hailed a potential breakthrough in the Fed budget battle, and propects of negotiations over the Falklands dispute.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 8.66 points at 863.11 around 11 am.

Advances exceeded declines 917-196 among the 1,447 issues crossing the tape.

First-hour turnover amounted to about 20.25m shares (compared with 15.29m in the same period on Wednesday).

One catalyst for the early surge was news that the Republican-controlled senate budget committee and President Reagan have reached an agreement on a new budget that would call for a $40,000m social security cut and a $95,000m tax increase over three years.

	May 5	May 4		May 5	May 4		May 5	May 4
Allied Chem	33⅞	33¾	Fst Chicago	18¼	18⅞	Phillips Petrol	31⅛	30⅝
Allied Stores	31½	31½	Fst Intrst Bncp	38	38⅝	Polaroid	19⅝	20
Allis Chalmers	14⅝	14¾	Fst Nat Boston	25⅝	26⅝	PPG Ind	33⅞	34
Alcoa	25⅝	24¾	Fst Penn Corp	3	3⅛	Proctor Gamble	85	85⅝
Amax Inc	25	26¾	Ford	24⅝	24⅞	Pub Ser El & Gas	21⅝	21⅝
Amerada Hess	20½	19⅝	GAF Corp	12⅝	12⅞	Raytheon	36⅝	36½
Am Airlines	14⅝	14⅝	Gen Dynamics	29⅞	30⅝	RCA Corp	20⅝	20⅝
Am Brands	43⅞	42⅞	Gen Electric	65⅝	63½	Republic Steel	20⅝	20
Am Broadcast	37⅞	38	Gen Foods	38⅝	37½	Reynolds Ind	49⅝	49⅝
Am Can	28⅝	28¾	Gen Mills	41⅝	42⅝	Reynolds Metal	19⅝	19⅝
Am Cyanamid	28⅞	28⅝	Gen Motors	43	43½	Rockwell Int	32	31⅝
Am Elec Power	17⅛	17	Gen Pub Util NY	5⅞	5⅞	Royal Dutch	35½	35⅝
Am Home	37⅞	37⅛	Gen Tel Elec	30⅝	30⅝	Safeways	28⅝	28⅝
Am Motors	3⅞	3⅞	Gen Tire	18⅝	18¼	St Regis Paper	28⅝	29½
Am Nat Res	34⅞	34⅝	Genesco	4⅞	4⅞	Santa Fe Ind	15⅛	16⅞
Am Standard	27	26⅝	Georgia Pacific	16⅝	16½	SCM	23	23
Am Telephone	54⅝	54⅜	Getty Oil	52⅝	51	Schlumberger	47⅞	47½
AMF Inc	18½	18⅝	Gillette	35⅝	35⅝	Scott Paper	17⅝	17⅝
Armco Steel	18⅝	19	Goodrich	19⅞	19⅝	Seagram	63⅝	53⅝

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10½%, £10,000 up to £50,000 11¼%, £50,000 and over 11¾%

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 4212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
130	100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	129	—	10.0	7.8	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	73	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	43	—	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1
205	187	Bardon Hill	202	+1	9.7	4.8	9.8	12.0
107	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pf	106	—	15.7	14.8	—	—
260	240	Cindico Group	260	+20	26.4	10.2	10.5	11.8
104	61	Deborah Services	62	—	6.0	9.7	3.1	5.8
131	97	Frank Horsell	129	+1	6.4	5.0	11.6	23.9
83	39	Frederick Parker	77	—	6.4	8.3	3.9	7.5
78	46	George Blair	54	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind Prec Castings	98	—	7.3	7.4	7.1	10.7
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	109	+1	15.7	14.4	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	99	—	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0
130	108	James Burrough	113	—	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4
334	238	Robert Jenkins	238	—	31.3	13.2	3.3	8.4
65	51	Scruttons "A"	65	—	5.3	8.2	10.0	9.3
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
15	10	Twinlock Ord	14	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	—	16.0	18.8	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
103	73	Walter Alexander	81	+1	6.4	7.9	5.3	9.4
263	212	W. S. Yeates	231	—	14.5	6.3	6.0	12.1

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

INTERNATIONAL



CHINA

Move to raise output

China plans to raise overall industrial output by 4 per cent in 1982, same as it did last year. The country will also increase heavy industrial output by one per cent of value, after a 4.5 per cent fall last year. light industrial production is set to increase by 7 per cent against a 10.4 per cent rise last year.

Iron and steel production will fall by 4 per cent to 34 million tonnes to get rid of surplus stocks and concentrate on quality.

WEST GERMANY

A gap of at least DM5,000m (£1,200m) in federal finances will have to be plugged with the planned 1982 supplementary budget, Herr Otto Lambsdorff, the economics minister, said yesterday.

● West German crude steel production fell by 12.6 per cent to 3.4 million tonnes in April but was up from 3.26 million tonnes in April 1981.

CANADA

Canada's trade surplus widened to a seasonally adjusted C$1,180m (£543m) in March from C$981 in February. It was the 23rd consecutive month that Canada's exports exceeded its imports.

● Canadian National Railways reported a net loss of C$67m for the first quarter and said it was introducing significant cost-cutting measures to help redress the problem. The loss — the worst in any one quarter in its history — compares with a first quarter profit of C$69.9m in 1981.

NIGERIA

Nigeria has withdrawn its objection to foreign investment in the African Development Bank, enabling 25 more developed nations to become shareholders in the 50-nation corporation.

FRANCE

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development is predicting 12 per cent inflation and a 2.5 per cent rise in gross domestic product for France in 1982. M Jacques Delors, Finance Minister, said this compares with a previous OECD estimate of 12.75 per cent inflation.

VIETNAM

Vietnam has signed an agreement with the Soviet Union on oil and gas insurance as a possible prelude to offshore drilling in Vietnam waters by the Soviet Union.

Electronics and the challenges facing Whitehall

● In 1975 Britain exported £100m worth more electronic goods than it imported. Five years later imports exceeded exports by more than £300m. Recetly a specialist committee at the National Economic Development Office suggested a framework for government policy towards the industry and this week Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, revealed the Government's concern over import penetration. Bill Johnstone points to the challenges.

The Government is attempting to formulate an effective industrial strategy to stem the rising tide of electronic imports which currently produce a trade deficit of more than £300m.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for Industry, has said that such deficits are totally unacceptable and has committed his department to spend more on the high technology industries instead of supporting what he calls the "casualties of the past".

In a speech delivered to the Electronic Engineering Association annual dinner two days ago he was emphatic that positive action was required. He said: "We must channel more resources, more help to the industries upon which the future of this country depends".

The remarks by Mr Jenkin were precipitated largely by the publication last week of a study by the Electronics Economic Development Committee of the National Economic Development Office.

The report, "Policy for the UK Electronics Industry", offered the Government the framework on which it could build its strategy.

The committee concluded that the United Kingdom electronics industry is "in relative decline". That decline has been due to the inability of the British industry to keep pace with the growth of the market. The output of the industry grew 7 per cent each year from 1975 to 1980, compared with a growth in the United Kingdom market of 8 per cent a year and the world market of about 10 per cent. The consequence was a trade deficit of over £300m by 1980 although five years earlier it *had been in surplus by £100m*.

Despite the growth of the United Kingdom electronics industry in the latter part of the seventies which produced over £7,700m worth of equipment in 1980, it was not sufficient to prevent substantial import penetration. Two of the fastest growing sectors in electronics are information technology (largely computers, telecommunications or related equipment) and consumer electronics. By 1980 these two sectors alone, again through explosives demand created by the advances made in the technology, had a combined trade deficit of more than £500m. The success of other sectors in the industry and those provided by computer service companies produced a trade surplus of £200m.

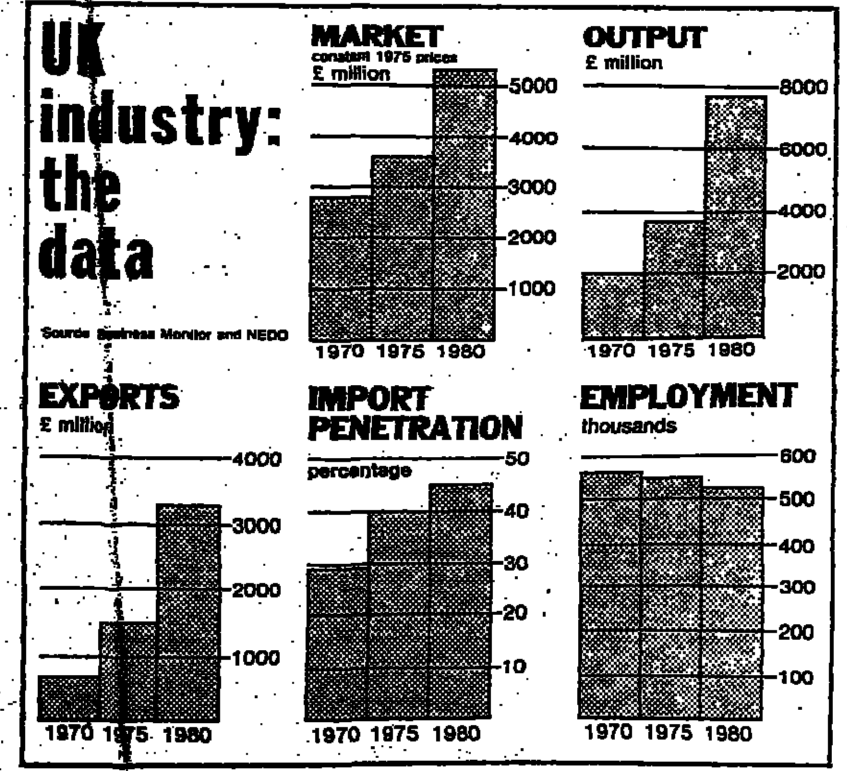
What strategy should be adopted to reverse this trend is the question occupying a number of minds at the Department of Industry. The NEDDY report is in no doubt that: "A continuation of current trends would imply a further decline in the United Kingdom share of the world market and an equivalent loss of trade, profit and job opportunities".

The council wants British companies to develop their international competitiveness and has called on government to use its public procurement capability to direct industry. The government is still in the process of preparing its response to the NEDDY report but Mr Jenkin is not prepared to accept that it should be his department's responsibility to bail out unimaginative companies.

He believes that the ultimate commercial judgment of the market cannot and should not be substituted by: "The judgment of ministers and civil servants".

In his speech to the delegates of the Electronic Engineering Association he argued that companies must be responsible in the end for their own fate. He said: "If firms do not have prime responsibility for their own research and development and their own market strategy, surely we will simply perpetuate that cofy overdependence of the industry on government patronage which many see as one of the sources of our problems".

What are the principal areas in which the British electronic companies should be channelling their energies? According to Mr Jenkin: "It is the industry that mus be prepared to concentrate its energies where the prospects are brightest. That may well mean each firm concentrating on that which it does best and leaving the rest to its competitors".



However any strategy designed to arrest the rising level of imports must encourage the industry to develop new markets, new products and new techniques. Skills that have been refined over years of manufacture are important but it could be argued that they are not enough. Some of the products and the technologies existing in numerous sectors of the electronics industry did not exist five years ago.

New markets and new techniques are increasingly in evidence in the consumer electronics market which has a turnover of £500m in Britain and employs about 30,000 of the 525,000 people who work in the industry.

The colour television market is one of the most lucrative in the consumer sector. About two million sets are sold each year in Britain — worth more than £350m. But this industry is under threat. The licences held by the creators of the European television system (PAL) which restricted the importation of large screen sets by foreign manufacturers expire next year. Another report which has just been prepared for the National Economic Development Council by the Electronic Consumer Goods working party doubts whether Britain will then be able to compete.

But one of the most serious deficiencies of the British consumer electronics market lies in the manufacture of video products in the country. Last year over 900,000 videos were rented or sold in Britain and this year that figure is expected to rise to 1.4m.

None is manufactured in Britain on any significant scale at the moment although Thorn-EMI in partnership with the Japanese Victor Company (JVC) intends to build video cassette recorders in Newhaven in Surrey in the near future. The market is shared by the manufacturers of the JVC design (about 65 per cent), Sony (22 per cent) and Philips.

Philips intends to launch its videodisc player on May 26 in London. These players will be made at the company's plant in Hasselt in Belgium. The discs themselves are currently being manufactured at the Mullard factory in Lancashire.

But the large scale importation of video and related products is a subject that has seriously concerned the Department of Industry and many industrialists in the consumer sector. The NEDDY working party expresses its concern, but is optimistic. It says: "The UK is not necessarily out of video for good, but it does mean that the need to make sure of the next mass market product after that becomes particularly pressing". It then stresses that the British industry must transform its colour television set into a more sophisticated product which could include a number of features as standard — remote control, teletext, multi-channel selection, frequency converters for cable television and stereo sound.

But the success of the information technology industries, which have a current trade deficit of £230m is crucial. By 1990 if nothing was done, the deficit could be as high as £1 bn. These industries are big business. By 1985 the world market will be worth in excess of £120 bn of which about 5 per cent will be in Britain.

The Government has already recognized the importance of the industries by appointing a minister, Mr Kenneth Baker, to be in charge of them and by designating this year "Information Technology Year".

But what is the best strategy to be adopted by the Government to encourage growth in the electronics industry? The Government's decision on whether to allow cable television in Britain on a large scale, as recommended by the Information Technology Advisory Panel of the Cabinet Office, would provide a unique opportunity

Government expenditure in electronics already accounts for 46 per cent of all government funding to industry.

It is in a unique position to influence the decisions made by companies. The Government is also one of the principal users of high technology products — computers, telecommunications, terminals, and so on. As a major purchaser has the power to influence research.

More than £650m is spent each year within the electronics industry on research and development. At least half of that is provided by government.

Stronger links between industry and government are favoured by NEDDY. It concludes that foreign governments have successfully provided mechanisms which have not been designed to interfere with the technical direction of companies, but encourage them in the development of internationally competitive products.

Any new government strategy for the electronics industry would need to bare this in mind. Those who cannot survive internationally find it increasingly dificult to compete at home, faced with technically advanced imports.

This is the challenge that faces a government, traditionally not happy with having intimate relationships with the private sector.



Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry (left) and Mr Kenneth Baker Minister for Information Technology: preparing the Government's strategy.

C. Gordon Tether

US interest rates: the coming fall

The Reagan Administration continues to insist that the fall in United States interest rates the world is so anxious to see must await on a satisfactory outcome to the battle with Congress over the budget deficit. The real question is whether with the slowdown in the pace of inflation pushing real interest rates to astronomic levels and the strength of the dollar pressing ever harder on American trade, it can afford to allow anything to stand in its way.

During much of the past year, it has been more than a little difficult to make sense of pronouncements from Washington on the outlook for United States interest rates. A prediction one day from one prominent member of the administration that a fall was in the offing, was apt to be the subject of a flat denial by another equally prominent member the next. But during the past month or two a consensus has begun to emerge. President Reagan gave simplistic expression to it a week or two back. He said: "High interest rates have brought this economy to its knees. To get it going again, we have to let business know that we are cutting deficits. That will be the signal business wants."

Clamour

The implication is that, once arrangements for cutting the Budget deficit have been agreed with Congress — and only then — processes calculated to reduce interest rates will automatically be set in motion. The received wisdom, as the President's words demonstrate, is that high interest rates have pushed America into recession, so bringing them down will clear the way for the economic upswing that was scheduled to take place this spring but so far has been conspicuous by its absence.

Hopefully, the deficit roadblock will be removed without undue delay. But even if this does not happen, it is hard to see American interest rates staying at their present dizzy heights for much longer. One reason for this is that the clamour from the outside world for the adoption of a more neighbourly monetary policy by the United States is growing more insistent.

Other countries do not accept the Reagan team's theme that he has not effective control over this aspect of economic policy. And as the Canadian prime minister has said, he will be reminding Mr Reagan at the forthcoming Versailles summit, that action is overdue on the half-promise that America gave at last year's Tokyo meeting to get interest rates down within six to eight months.

It has to be recognized that the Americans have not shown themselves disposed hitherto to see the unpopularity abroad of their interest rates policy as a decisive reason for changing it. Other countries' contention that the resulting necessity to maintain their interest rates at levels calculated to inhibit an urgently-needed revival of capital investment has been brushed aside with the argument that there was no obligation on anyone to take their monetary cue from America. But it so happens that they must now be in the process of discovering important reasons of their own for a radical change of course.

Justify

One is that the pressures imposed on America's international trade by the absurdly high value American interest rates have put on the dollar are mounting and appear destined to go on doing so. The adverse balance of trade is already running beyond last year's near-record level. More countries are looking to devaluation for relief from their economic problems — there have already been two general realignments of European Monetary System currencies this year. So the deterioration in the United States exports-imports relationships arising from the over-valuation of the dollar must tend to get worse.

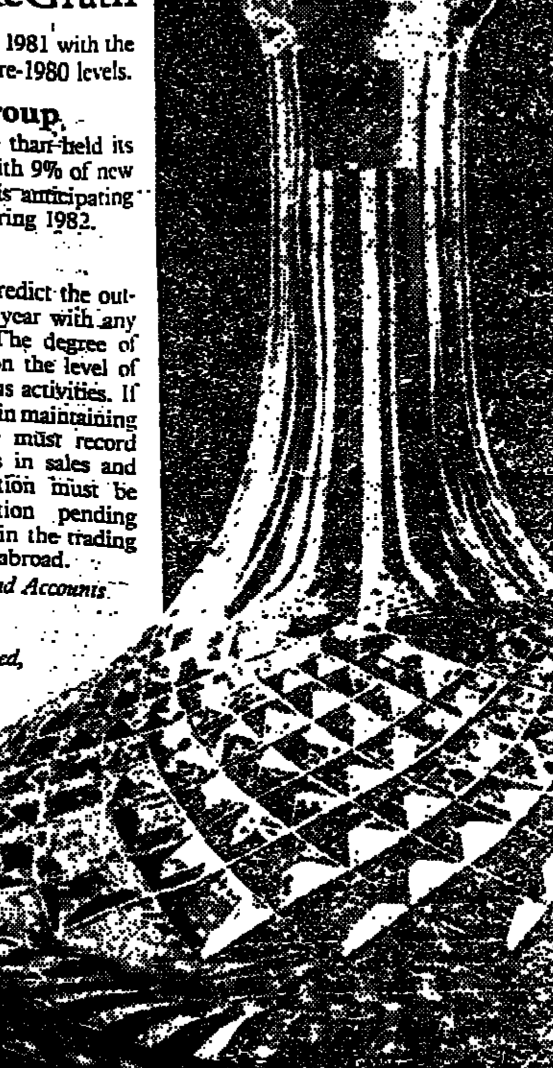
Boost

If the Americans can ignore this reason for getting interest rates down, they can hardly do the same with that to be found in the tremendous boost the fall in the inflation rate is giving to real interest rates — that is the return to the borrower after allowing for the erosive effect of inflation on his capital.

Between the last quarter of last year and the first quarter of this, the American inflation rate was running no higher, in annual terms, than 4 per cent. This means that the real rate of interest for Bank prime loans is now in the vicinity of 13 per cent — twice what it was as recently as the second half of last year.

Real interest rates of this order would be difficult to justify at the height of a rampant boom. No case whatsoever can be made out for them in the middle of a recession that has pushed up United States unemployment to the 10 million mark.





Cash call for £16m at Carless


Mr John Leonard, Chairman of Carless, Capel

Carless, Capel & Leonard, the oil exploration and solvents group, is asking shareholders for £16m through an underwritten one-for-four rights issue at 135p per share to finance the next stage of its United Kingdom oil and gas exploration programme.

Onshore licences were granted last month to a consortium headed by Carless, Capel covering a large part of southern England, and the directors believe that exploration should continue to be financed by equity capital.

The directors estimate that taxable profits before extraordinary items will fall from £2.19m to £2m in the year ended March 31, and although not making a forcast for this year expect a substantially increased contribution from the United States.

A final dividend of 2.5p gross is being recommended making an unchanged 3.93p per share for the year. The directors intend to at least maintain the level this year

Since it began oil and gas exploration in the United Kingdom in 1973 and later extended activities to onshore fields, Carless Exploration has spent £6.3m, of which £5.8m has been capitalized, including £1.7m as payment for interests in three North Sea premium blocks awarded in the United Kingdom seventh round.

In the year just ended its wholly owned United States subsidiary, Carless Resources, participated in the drilling of 72 wells in which it has an interest equivalent to 28.6 net wells, with an estimated average success ratio of 67 per cent.

Present operations are generating cash flow at an annual rate of approximately $1.5m and with the benefit of wells being brought on stream in the next few months cash flow this year is expected to multiply fourfold.

Two weeks ago the group struck oil with the second of three appraisal wells at Humbly Grove, five miles from Basingstoke. The first is producing oil at the rate of 750 barrels a day.

Carless, Capel shares slipped 3p to 176p.

Heal's seventh lean year

Tighter margins and increased promotional expenditure pushed pretax losses of Heal & Sons, the furnishing group, up from £767,000 to £919,000 in the year to January, the seventh successive annual loss.

Sales overall rose by 6 per cent to £11.91m, although at the group's Tottenham Court Road store in London the increase was 21 per cent. There is no restoration of the dividend, last paid in 1977 at the rate of 7.6p gross.

Trading losses rose from £373,000 to £491,000 with interest charges falling from £391,000 to £203,000, but reorganization costs at the Tottenham Court Road store cost £225,000.

There was an extraordinary credit of £355,000 relating to the sale of the group's two Bromley properties which were sold to help to reduce borrowings and finance refurbishment. The stated loss per shere was £7.29 against £6.08.

Heal's is awaiting the outcome of its appeal against the rejection of a planning application to redevelop part of its Tottenham Court Road site for office use. The group uses only 85,000 sq ft for retailing in the total site area of 200,000 sq ft.

Late last year Colonial Mutual Life took its stake in the group to 25 per cent after the acquisition of the 15 per cent holding of the Staples group, which was partly controlled by trusts associated with the Heal family.

In his interim statement Mr Oliver Heal, chairman, said the level of losses could be substantially reduced this year.

Big increase for Pritchard

Pritchard Services Group, the cleaning and maintenance business presently performing private sector cleansing duties in the London borough of Wandsworth, dramatically increased pretax profits to £6.1m from £3.53m for the year to January 1982.

Turnover also rose steeply — to £177m from £86m — and was attributed by the group to a combination of organic growth and acquisition.

Based on the capital structure at the year end — there was a capital reconstruction in February this year — the final dividend has been increased to 5p gross from 3.57p. The total payout for the year on this basis is 7.1p gross against 5p gross.

After the reconstruction, the total dividend for each new ordinary share is 3.5p gross against 1.78p.

Mr Peter Pritchard, chairman, said: "Our resilience during this period of severe worldwide recession has been due largely to the size and diversity of our group in a number of growth areas within the services sector."

As well as Pritchard's office cleaning and security activities the group is also the second biggest provider of non-clinical health care services in the United States.

Mr Pritchard said he expected "another record year in 1982 despite the likelihood of a continuing difficult economic environment."

On the stock market, the enthusiasm of analysts for Pritchard has lead to a steady rise in the share price over recent months. As a result the price closed unchanged at 90p. The gross dividend yield is 4 per cent.

Interest rates help Gerrard

Gerrard & National reported profits of £4.31m in the year to April 5 compared with £5.8m in the previous year. Although profits, after tax and transfer to secret reserves, are down, the discount house appears to have fared better in the second half of the year than the first.

Gerrard said that because of the sharp September rise in interest rates it made only a small profit in the first six months, far less than the high level in the first half of the previous year.

The second half has been a more favourable period for discount houses, which have benefited from the fall in interest rates and rise in the gilts market during the early months of this year.

The Gerrard interim dividend was left unchanged but the final is raised from 12.9p gross to 15.4p to leave the year's total up by 12.5 per cent to 22.5p.

Disclosed shareholders' funds show an increase from £30.2m to £32.1m and the size of the balance sheet has increased by 6 per cent from £1,465m to £1,565m.

Kwik Save up

With all the proceeds from January's £11.9m rights issue still intact, Kwik Save, the discount supermarket group, raised pretax profits by 21 per cent to £10.68m in the six months to February with sales up by 24 per cent at £235.21m.

Mr Ian Howe, joint managing director, said that the group had expected sales to rise faster than profits as part of a policy of holding margins to increase sales.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Compagnie Française des Pétroles (CFP), one of France's two state-controlled oil companies, reported that its net consolidated profits tumbled to FFr870m (£81m) last year from FFr5,000m in 1980. If the profit from the revaluation of stocks is deducted from last year's earnings, CFP said the results would have shown an actual loss of FFr3,600m compared with a 700m profit in 1980. Stocks were valued at FFr4,500m in 1980.

Australian brewer Tooth plans to increase its holding in the diversified industrial group National Consolidated to 48.6 per cent from 19.9 per cent. Tooth will offer A$1.46 (87p) ex-rights for each of the 19.45m of National Consolidated's 66.6m 50 cents ordinary shares currently on issue

Siemens world group net profit was Dm313 (£76m) in the first six months of 1981/82 against Dm266m in the same period last year. Sales were Dm18,100m (15,900m), and foreign 10,200m (8,600m).

Far East Consortium and RJ Reynolds subsidiary Sea-Land Orient say they have formed a joint venture company, Asia Terminals, to build a HK$1,000m (£98m) six-storey container freight terminal at Kwai Chung, Hong Kong. Completion of the project planned for early 1986.

Australian miner MIM Holdings reported continued losses in the third quarter of its 1981/82 year as a result of rising costs and depressed world metal prices. It had a net loss of A$13.98m (£8.3m) in 40 weeks to April 4 compared to a A$4.44m profit in the same period last year and to the 1981/82 interim loss of A$4.47m.

Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD) is proposing a dividend of DM7 (£1.70) per share for 1981. This is unchanged from 1980. KHD sales rose 8 per cent today 3,910m marks and the company projected sales of over DM4,000m in the current year which, it said, in the first months produced satisfactory results.

APPOINTMENTS

Electrolux names chairman

Mr John Redman has been appointed chairman of the UK Electrolux Group. He succeeds Sir Alex Page who is retiring from the boards on May 31. Mr G. P. H. James, managing director of Electrolux and Mr P. B. Bullock, managing director of Flymo, have been appointed joint managing directors of Electrolux associated companies in addition to their present duties.

Mr S. Marks has retired as chairman and director of Bambers Stores. Mr L. Vernon has been made chairman in addition to being managing director and Mr L. Kleiner has resigned as a director.

Mr Peter J. Prior has retired as chairman of HP Bulmer Holdings but remains on the board as a non-executive director. Mr J. E. Bulmer has been elected chairman in succession to Mr Prior.

Mr Laurence Kemmish has become managing director of Daihatsu (UK).

Mr Ian C. Mathieson has been appointed deputy chief general manager of the Bank of New South Wales, he succeeds Mr E. C. Tait who retires next month.

Mr David T. Smith has been appointed group treasurer of Tate & Lyle from 1 June. He succeeds Mr Gordon J. S. Tanswell who retires from the company on 31 May.

Mr P. J. G. Ewes, Mr R. P. Hornby and Mr E. H. L. Wallace have been appointed as non-executive directors of McCorquodale.

Kemmish Gudgeon

Mr C. R. Webber, financial director, Capseals, has been appointed a director of Sonoco UK.

Mr I. D. Watson has been appointed to the board of The Glacier Metal Company, A member of the AE Group, as financial director.

Mr J. C. M. Cuthbert has become deputy managing director of Fenchurch Scott Reinsurance Brokers.

Mr D. M. Wilkinson has been made group financial controller of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries. Mr Wilkinson was formerly finance director of Scottish & Newcastle Beer Company.

Mr Dennis Sutherland has been appointed finance director of Reed Group in succession to Mr Joe Lewis who has retired.

Mr C. A. MacLeod has been appointed as a director of FS Assurance. Mr MacLeod is a chairman of Lyle Shipping Company and also holds board appointments with a number of other Scottish companies.

Mr Adrian F. M. Friendship has been appointed to the divisional board of the Safety Division of Halma. He remains managing director of Castell Locks, a Halma Safety Division subsidiary.

Mr R. E. I. Turner has been appointed marketing director and Mr Robin Berriman finance director of Edbro (Holdings).

CRICKET: THE WHITE ROSE WILTS, THE RED ROSE IS PRUNED

Larkins baffles Yorkshire hopes

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

NORTHAMPTON: Yorkshire, with eight second innings wickets in hand, lead Northamptonshire by 186 runs.

As on Wednesday, when Boycott made 137, so yesterday the match between Northamptonshire and Yorkshire was dominated by players who, because of their recent visit to South Africa, are subject to the Test and County Cricket Board's three-year ban from Test cricket.

The outstanding innings came from Larkins, who carried his bat for Northamptonshire, making 118 not out from a total of 220; the most successful and yet unluckiest bowler was Yorkshire's Sidebottom.

There was still a good deal of movement off the seam, the pitch being well grassed. When it happened it was inclined to be extravagant, the occasional ball cutting back from some way outside the off stump and passing over the top of the middle. Sidebottom beat the bat often enough to go quite crimson in the face. I know now why, when Willis had to come home from West Indies early last year, at least one of the England selectors was in favour (not for political reasons either) of his being replaced by Sidebottom rather than Jackman.

Not since 1920, when one W. W. Adams did it, had anyone carried his bat for Northamptonshire.

For someone with a reputation for being impetuous, Larkins played with admirable concentration. With the ball moving about as it was, it was no mean feat to bat for five hours, without giving a chance, against Sidebottom, Stevenson and Old. In the process Larkins played a number of fine strokes. In his helmet he is one of a faceless army, but not many can hook and drive any better.

At 108 for five Northamptonshire were in danger of being made to bat again. Williams (after adding 70 with Larkins), Lamb and Willey had fallen in quick succession to Sidebottom, and Stevenson had knocked out Steele's off stump.

Lamb was leg before, playing back to something well up to him, and Willey excellently caught in the gulley. But Larkins batted on, Yardley and Sarfraz each made a few useful runs and Sharp and Sidebottom nearly died of despair, so that soon after tea, with two wickets left, the follow-on was saved.

Breaking the habit of a lifetime, Boycott chanced an early hook when Yorkshire went in again and skied it to square leg. Sharp and Athey, too, found runs hard to get, except when Sharp tucked in to three long-hops from Sarfraz. In 85 minutes, Yorkshire made only 41 for 2.

They had a pretty successful day, all the same, if not quite the all-conquering one they must have been hoping for at lunch. A sore back prevented Lamb from opening Yorkshire's second innings. If it has stiffened up in the wind it would be no surprise. It was bitterly cold.

YORKSHIRE: First innings: 368 for 8 (G Boycott 138, D L Bairstow 77)

Second Innings
G Boycott c A J Lamb b Griffiths 3
K Sharp lbw b Mallender 20
C W J Athey not out 14
P Carrick not out 1
Extras (lb3) 3
Total (2 wkts) 41

R G Lumb, J D Love, S N Hartley, D L Bairstow, A Sidebottom, *C M Old and G B Stevenson to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-33.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings
*G Cook c Boycott b Stevenson 10
W Larkins not out 118
R G Williams c Bairstow b Sidebottom 35
A J Lamb lbw b Sidebottom 0
P Willey c Lumb b Sidebottom 0
D S Steele b Stevenson 0
T J Yardley c Carrick b Sidebottom 17
† G Sharp c Lumb b Old 6
Sarfraz Nawaz c Stevenson b Hartley 16
N A Mallender b Stevenson 1
B J Griffiths lbw b Sidebottom 0
Extras 20
Total (85 overs) 223

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-21, 2-91, 3-101, 4-107, 5-108, 6-136, 7-149, 8-203, 9-220, 10-223
BOWLING: Old 23-8-56-1; Stevenson 26-6-74-3, Sidebottom 20-5-57-5, Hartley 10-4-17-1; Carrick 4-2-9-0
Bonus points (to date) Northamptonshire 5, Yorkshire 8
Umpires: R S Herman and R Julien


Larkins: a model of concentration

Barclay keeps Sussex in Hunt

By Alan Gibson

TAUNTON: Sussex, with three first-innings wickets standing, are 30 runs behind Somerset.

The weather, defying prophesy, was sunny, even warm if you kept out of the wind. As I travelled across Somerset, I found it hard to take my eye from the green fields and hills, with the occasional flash of mustard yellow. The rain had been, I was told, just in time to save the hay harvest, so who are we cricketers to complain?

Somerset began at 121 for six, after a shortened Wednesday. The Taunton pitch dried quickly, and played relatively easily to begin with, though Somerset needed more runs. Marks and Popplewell were batting, and did not look in much trouble. This will be an important season for them both, especially Marks, who must be near the England side.

There is a feeling that he is not tough enough, which arose, I expect, from his boyish looks and mannerly demeanour. Yet he has often batted well in a crisis, and he reached his 50 quickly and confidently. Popplewell carried on after Marks was bowled, at 184, but did not get much support from the rest, although we did have one noble drive from the Demon of Frome. The innings ended, for 212, soon after lunch.

Sussex began steadily. Bardlay saw it as his familiar duty to be the anchor-man. Mendis hit a six, which broke a flat of a bench about a yard from where I was sitting. Soon afterwards he was leg before to Moseley. Rose set an attacking field, as if to persuade the batsmen there was some wickedness left in the pitch. At that time there was not, much, though in the afternoon the ball did lift unpredictably from time to time.

Wells had got nicely in when he ran himself out. Parker — another man for whom this is an important season — played splendidly for half an hour. Botham bowled short at him and was hooked, fearlessly, time and again. But Botham, who looked very fit, had him leg before. Barclay remained staunch.

At tea, after 33 overs, the score was 111 for three. This hallowed number proved to be unlucky for Botham, because just afterwards he had to leave the field; In fact he had to be carried off, an unusual sight, when he was hit in the crotch, trying to make a hot catch in the slips. He was in consideravle pain, but he hopes to be available today.

Oddly, Botham's departure precipitated a collapse. Three wickets fell for six runs. Imran had a flyer, which Taylor leapt to catch, and Greig and Phillipson soon followed.

Barclay justified his tactics by surviving the crisis, and soon the score was rising again, though by creeps rather than jumps. If the weather stays fine, and it was looking clear enough in the evening, we may yet have a good finish. Both sides are eager for victory. The chances are against Sussex, because they have to bat last, and there is an increasing uncertainty in the pitch.

SOMERSET: First Innings
*B C Rose b Le Roux 8
J W Lloyds c Gould b Le Roux 11
P A Slocombe b Greig 10
P M Roebuck c Greig b Le Roux 0
P W Denning c Gould b Pigott 2
N F M Popplewell c Phillipson b Imran 68
I T Botham c Phillipson b Imran 43
V J Marks b Pigott 51
† D J S Taylor c Phillipson b Le Roux 12
C H Dredge c Le Roux b Greig 5
M R Moseley c Barclay b Le Roux 0
Extras (b1 lb3) 4
Total (73.1 overs) 212

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8, 2-25, 3-25, 4-30, 5-100, 6-104, 7-184, 8-204, 9-211, 10-212
BOWLING: Le Roux 19.1-5-47-5; Imran 21-7-48-1. Pigott 13-1-27-2; Greig 20-5-86-2

SUSSEX: First Innings
G D Mendis lbw b Moseley 17
*J R T Barclay not out 47
C M Wells run out 27
P W G Parker lbw b Botham 30
Imran Khan c Taylor b Dredge 7
I A Greig c Taylor b Moseley 5
C P Phillipson lbw b Moseley 0
I J Gould lbw b Dredge 12
G S Le Roux not out 28
Extras (lb7 nb2) 9
Total (7 wkts, 64 overs) 182

A C S Pigott and C E Waller to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-23, 2-66, 3-101, 4-112, 5-117, 6-117, 7-146
Bonus points (to date) Somerset 5, Sussex 5.
Umpires: D R Shepherd and C Cook.

Rebel Humpage on the rampage

BIRMINGHAM: Glamorgan, with all their second innings wickets standing, lead Warwickshire by 35 runs.

Geoff Humpage, an England candidate last year but now banned from test cricket after playing in the pirate series in South Africa, scored 78 in 145 minutes as Warwickshire pursued Glamorgan's first innings total of 303.

Humpage's onslaught brought 15 boundaries and was at its height in a 77-minute stand of 102 with Andy Lloyd. But Lloyd's departure in a 44 spell by Rodney Ontong, started a slide and Warwickshire were bowled out for 280 after a 75-minute rain interruption.

GLAMORGAN: First innings: 303 (R C Ontong 73, A M Ferreira 4 for 48)

Second Innings
A Jones not out 6
J A Hopkins not out 1
Extras (b4 lb1) 5
Total (no wkt) 12

R C Ontong, *Javed Miandad, C J C Rowe, G C Holmes, D A Francis, M J Llewellyn, † E W Jones, B J Lloyd and M A Nash to bat

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings
D L Amiss c Miandad b Lloyd 39
T A Lloyd c Hopkins b Ontong 74
A I Kallicharran c Francis b Lloyd 18
† G W Humpage c Hopkins b Nash 78
P R Oliver b Ontong 4
Asif Din c Nash b Ontong 2
A M Ferreira c Ontong b Miandad 4
*R G D Willis not out 27
G C Small lbw b Miandad 3
J Cumbes c Hopkins b Lloyd 6
W Hogg b Miandad 1
Extras (b4 lb9 nb11) 24
Total (90.4 overs) 280

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-70, 2-101, 3-203, 4-218, 5-234, 6-243, 7-251, 8-258, 9-275, 10-280.
BOWLING: Nash 15-4-47-1; Ontong 28-5-85-3; Lloyd 16-2-56-3; Rowe 5-2-16-0; Miandad 26.4-10-52-3.
Bonus points (to date) Warwickshire 6, Glamorgan 7
Umpires: D G L Evans and B J Meyer.

Cowley and Parks to the rescue

Southampton: Leicestershire, with all second-innings wickets standing, are five runs behind Hampshire.

A robust 104 by Cowley, who shared in an eighth-wicket stand of 121 in 26 overs with Parks, enabled Hampshire to take a first-innings lead of 20 over Leicestershire at Southampton Monday. By the closee Leicestershire, in their second innings, had made 15 without loss. Cowley betted for 143 minutes, hitting two sixes, a five and 14 fours. It was his highest score since making his only previous first-class century, against Somerset five years ago.

Cowley and Parks, who joined forces when Hampshire were in trouble at 165 for seven rode their luck in a century partnership which came up in only 65 minutes. Parks, who made 44, was dropped after scoring only three and Cowley was put down at slip off Taylor with his score on 59.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings: 281 (B F Davidson 172, T E Jesty 8 for 71).

Second Innings
J C Balderstone not out 12
J F Steele not out 3
Extras 0
Total (no wkt) 15

D I Gower, B F Davison, N E Briers, *R W Tolchard, † M A Garnham, A M E Roberts, G B Cook, J P Agnew and L B Taylor to bat.
Bonus points: Hampshire 8, Leicestershire 7.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings
C G Greenidge c Briers b Cook 26
J M Rice c Garnham b Taylor 5
V P Terry lbw b Taylor 5
*T E Jesty c Davidson b Agnew 31
D R Turner c Davison b Roberts 22
R E Hayward c Tolchard b Agnew 9
N G Cowley b Briers 104
M D Marshall b Taylor 15
† R J Parks c Balderstone b Agnew 44
J W Southern not out 6
K St J D Emery not out 0
Extras (b17 lb8 nb9) 34
Total (9 wkts dec, 85.3 overs) 301

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-40, 3-92, 4-93, 5-120, 6-131, 7-165, 8-286, 9-298.
BOWLING: Roberts 22-7-52-1, Taylor 20-7-63-3; Agnew 17.3-2-73-3; Cook 17-3-42-1; Steele 6-0-26-0; Briers 3-0-11-1
Umpires: W E Alley and K E Palmer

Broad bat is fine support for Zaheer

OXFORD: Oxford University are 13 runs behind Gloucestershire, with eight innings wickets in hand. Zaheer Abbas hit the 11th century of the season at The Parks as Gloucestershire took their score from 52 for no wicket to 411 for five declared. He scored 144, his 91st first-class century, the innings including a six and 18 fours.

Chris Broad, who added 101 for the first wicket with Paul Romaines, also looked set to make a hundred but was l-b-w to Stuart Ridge for 95.

Oxford's weak attack was reduced to three bowlers when the leg-spinner, Andrew Gilfillan, broke an index finger while batting the previous day and the opening bowler, Ralph Cowan, was immobilised with a back injury.

The dark blues, needing 181 to make Gloucestershire bat again, scored 50 for two in the last hour.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First innings: 230 (R G P Ellis 65, C R Trembath 5 for 91)

Second Innings
*R G P Ellis c Trembath b Childs 36
G J Toogood c Graveney b Surridge 9
K A Hayes not out 1
† R S Luddington not out 1
Extras (nb1 w2) 3
Total (2 wkts) 50

R P Moulding, R S Cowan, J Varey, S J Halliday, P J Crowe, S P Ridge and A J Gilfillan to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-38, 2-49.
Umpires: K Ibadullah and A Jepson.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings
B C Broad lbw b Ridge 95
P W Romaines c Luddington b Crowe 32
Zaheer Abbas b Ridge 144
M W Stovold c sub b Ridge 47
S J Windaybank lbw b Ridge 8
J N Shepherd not out 57
*D A Graveney not out 20
Extras (b2 lb3 w3) 8
Total (5 wkts dec) 411

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-101, 2-160, 3-321, 4-325, 5-352
BOWLING: Ridge 36-6-128-4; Crowe 31-4-105-1; Cowan 4-0-11-0; Gilfillan 3-2-1-0; Varey 25-2-116-0; Ellis 12-2-42-0.

Dedicated Nottinghamshire start with two-day victory

By Richard Streeton

MANCHESTER: Nottinghamshire (23 pts) beat Lancashire (4) by an innings and 37 runs.

Nottinghamshire, the feigning champions, maintained the tight grip they took on this match from the start and won inside two days with almost disdainful ease. Lancashire were bowled out in their second innings for 129 in two hours 40 minutes and a lively pitch and poor light did not excuse them completely for a poor performance.

Cloud and a green wicket always gave the quicker bowlers a chance and Hadlee, Hendrick and Cooper all exploited the conditions better than the Lancashire attack. Nottingham batted more purposefully, too, and held some fine catches. They were in the nets for an hour soon after 9.30 yesterday and there is little doubt that this sort of dedication, together with the combative leadership of Rice, should bring them another rewarding summer. Lancashire, who have hovered near the bottom of the championship table for six years, clearly have the players but they lack application and, perhaps, belief in themselves.

Nottinghamshire, resuming at 146 for three, soom lost Randall, who was beaten by Croft's speed. Birch and Hadlee, however, then added 81 in under an hour with forceful strokes and a challenging spirit. Birch drove Croft on both the front and back foot, and Hadlee hit Allott and Simmons for straight sixes. Birch finally was bowled off his boot by a ball that kept low and Hadlee was bowled behind his legs trying to sweep.

Nottinghamshire lost their last four wickets rather quickly and missed a fourth batting point. McFarlane, who took a lot of wickets for Bedfordshire last year, finished with four wickets, a promising start to his Lancashire career. He is 28, Jamaican-born, and bowls brisk medium pace with a smooth action.

Lancashire, facing arrears of 166, began their second innings 45 minutes late after lunch because of a rain stoppage. Hadlee and Hendrick each took a wicket in their first over and by tea Lancashire were 53 for five and the match was effectively finished.

A lot depended on the Lloyds and both fell at 31. Clive Lloyd launched into a full-blooded cover drive and Hemmings clung to a superb catch at his ankles at cover point. David Lloyd offered no stroke to a ball that came back at him. Simmons hit nine fours in his 41 but Hadlee, who took six wickets, had too much hostility and variable bounce for the others.

LANCASHIRE: First innings: 120 (K E Cooper 6 for 46)

Second Innings
A Kennedy c French b Hadlee 0
I Cockbain c Randall b Hendrick 0
D Lloyd lbw b Cooper 14
*C H Lloyd c Hemmings b Hadlee 13
J Abrahams lbw b Hadlee 14
D P Hughes c French b Cooper [illegible]
J Simmons lbw b Hadlee 41
I C J Scott c French b Cooper [illegible]
P J W Allott not out 8
C E H Croft c French b Hadlee 16
L L McFarlane lbw b Hadlee 0
Extras (lb5) 5
Total 129

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-0, 3-31, 4-31, 5-49, 6-53, 7-97, 8-105, 9-129, 10-129
BOWLING: Hadlee 17.5-[illegible]-6, Hendrick 10-3-26-1, Cooper 17-[illegible]

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings
P A Todd c McFarlane b Allott 4
R T Robinson c Scott b Croft [illegible]
D W Randall b Croft 61
*C E B Rice b Allott [illegible]
J D Birch b McFarlane [illegible]
R J Hadlee b Simmons [illegible]
† B N French c Croft b McFarlane [illegible]
N J B Illingworth not out 11
E E Hemmings c Croft b McFarlane 2
K E Cooper b McFarlane 0
M Hendrick b Simmons 0
Extras (b4 lb6 w2) 12
Total (72.4 overs) [illegible]

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible] 4-104, 5-164, 6-245, 7-265, 8-271, 9-[illegible], 10-285
BOWLING: Croft 23-[illegible]-96-2, Allott 21-1-76-2, McFarlane 15-3-64-4, Simmons [illegible]
Umpires: D J Constant and J van Geloven

Fletcher brings on the sunshine

By Peter Marson

Lord's: Middlesex, with all first innings wickets in hand, are 347 runs behind Essex.

A century by Keith Fletcher, the 55th of his career was the highlight of the 2 hours 20 minutes play possible yesterday. Making the 26 runs he needed neatly and efficiently, Fletcher had been at the crease for 3 hours and 27 minutes hitting 10 boundaries when he became the fifth wicket to fall.

If this match concludes with a positive result later today, then the weather will have been kinder and the captains will have joined in some juggling. In ten minutes batting before the close last evening Middlesex made eight runs from three overs.

Until play began at 4.15 it had been another of those cold, wet and unfriendly days totally unsuited to cricket. But, as Fletcher (74) and Phillip (7) followed Middlesex to the middle, the sun broke through as if to support the umpires decision, and thereafter, though spectators were conspicuous only by their absence, the cricket bristled with interest which made for pleasant watching.

Trying to read into a captain's deliberations in a situation such as this usually leads to a discussion among prophets as to his probable intentions. In a short time Fletcher had proved a handful quite wrong, so there was no alternative but to retreat to a defensive position, there to wait and see.

Essex easily took their first hurdle to collect a third point, and while Phillip set about Edmonds, on driving him for six, and Daniel whom he pulled for four behind the square leg to the Mound Stand, Fletcher moved steadily towards his 100. He got there by driving Edmonds towards the extra cover boundary but had to run for his four

Fletcher went on to make another 20 before he fell to a good catch by Daniel, moving in from the boundary behind the square leg, and then his stand with Phillip was worth 110. Essex pushed on half a pace ahead of lengthening shadows with Phillip, Turner and David East helping Essex to 355 from 108 overs before Fletcher declared.

ESSEX: First Innings
G A Gooch c Downton b Daniel 58
B R Hardie b Daniel 50
*K W R Fletcher c Daniel b Edmonds 120
K S McEwan b Emburey 14
A W Lilley lbw b Emburey 20
N Phillip c Downton b Daniel 37
S Turner c Daniel b Selvey 28
† D E East not out 10
R East lbw b Selvey 1
Extras (lb10 w1 nb6) 17
Total (8 wkts dec) 355

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-96, 2-1[illegible], 3-175, 4-200, 5-310, 6-322, 7-348, 8-355
BOWLING: Daniel 31-4-10[illegible]-4, Selvey 22.2-4-60-2, Williams 15-0-21-0, Emburey 16-1-41-2, Edmonds 19-1-53-1

MIDDLESEX: First Innings
*J M Brearley not out 4
W N Slack not out 4
Extras 0
Total (no wkt) 8

G D Barlow, M W Gatting, C T Radley, P H Edmonds, J E Emburey, † P R Downton, N F Williams, M W W Selvey and W W Daniel to bat
Bonus points (to date) Middlesex 2, Essex 4
Umpires: B Leadbeater and R Palmer

No play yesterday

THE OVAL: Surrey First Innings 205

TODAY'S CRICKET

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Leicestershire
LORD'S: Middlesex v Essex
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Yorkshire
TAUNTON: Somerset v Sussex
THE OVAL: Surrey v Kent
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Derbyshire
OTHER MATCH
OXFORD: Oxford University v Gloucestershire
SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP: Chelmsford: Essex v Northamptonshire. Cardiff: Glamorgan v Warwickshire. Bristol: Gloucestershire v Hampshire. Leicester: Leicestershire v Derbyshire. Nottingham: Nottinghamshire v Yorkshire

Wright hit three times but soldiers on

WORCESTER: Derbyshire, with eight second innings wickets in hand, lead Worcestershire by 121 runs.

John Wright, the Derbyshire opening batsman, was doubled up three times by balls which struck him in the midriff yesterday. But he battled on for two hours and a half to remain unbeaten with 52 and help his side to a useful lead.

Wood ad Kirsten each helped Wright in half century partnerships and Derbyshire reached 117 for two wickets by the close of play.

A defiant Ormrod batted three hours and threequarters to hold the Worcestershire innings together, after losing three partners for 12 runs. He managed only 39 before becoming one of Hacker's five victims.

Ormrod shared in a partnership of 81 with Patel, whose 48 contained six boundaries. The brightest batting of the day was by Humphries, whose 52 in 80 minutes included nine fours.

Derbyshire, having reduced Worcestershire to 33 for three overnight, were held up for 131 minutes by Ormrod and Patel, until Wood induced Patel to play on for 48.

Hemsley lasted only four balls before he fell but, when lunch was taken at 109 for five after 44 overs, Ormrod was unbeaten with 30 after three hours. Worcestershire were then 89 runs behind.

Miller's off spin was tried after lunch but he gained no encouragement from the pitch. He was thumped past cover by Humphries for four, but the painstaking Ormrod could not be tempted. A single in six overs was all he managed, while the left-handed Humpries continued to find the drive profitable against pace and spin.

In helping to advance the score to 134 for five after 52 overs, Humphries overtook his partner in less than 50 minutes.

DERBYSHIRE: First innings 198 (A P Pridgeon 6 for 86, A E Warner 4 for 73)

Second Innings
*B Wood c Turner b Perryman 24
J G Wright not out 52
P N Kirsten b Pridgeon 31
J H Hampshire not out 4
Extras (b4 lb2) 6
Total (2 wkts) 117

A Hill, D G Moir, G Miller, † R W Taylor, P J Hacker, S Oldham and P G Newman to bat
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-50, 2-101

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings
G M Turner c Hacker b Newman 4
J A Ormrod b Hacker 39
*P A Neale c Hampshire b Hacker 5
Younis Ahmed b Hacker 0
D N Patel b Wood 48
E J O Hemsley b Hacker 0
† D J Humphries lbw b Wood 52
A E Warner c Taylor b Hacker 19
N Gifford c Taylor b Newman 11
A P Pridgeon not out 4
S P Perryman c Taylor b Newman 0
Extras (b2 lb4 nb6) 12
Total (67.5 overs) 194

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-4, 2-12, 3-12, 4-93, 5-94, 6-150, 7-173, 8-184, 9-194, 10-194
BOWLING: Newman 19.5-3-73-3, Hacker 23-3-61-5, Oldham 17-4-37-0, Wood 2-2-0-0, Miller 5-2-10-0, Moir 1-0-1-0
Bonus points: Worcestershire 5, Derbyshire 5
Umpires: D O Oslear and C T Spencer

FOOTBALL: SPAIN DISAGREEMENT/FOREST DISSOLUTION/ANDERLECHT APPEAL DISMISSAL

Scots call for Cup boycott

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The Scottish players' union yesterday called for a boycott of the World Cup the day after the Scottish Football Associaton had told their 58 club representatives to follow the directives of the Government over the Falkland Island troubles. The English *Professional Footballers' Associaton* immediately rejected the idea, considering it "far too premature", and confirmed that any call for a boycott would "never come from them".

Harry Lawrie, the secretary of the Scottish Union, contacted Gordon Taylor his English counterpart, and proposed "sending a joint letter to Mrs Thatcher indicating the position and asking her to tell the associations of Scotland, England and Northern Ireland not to go to Spain". He added that his committee had been thinking of taking action for some time and deemed this "the ideal time to join forces".

Neither Mr Taylor nor Alan Gowling, the PFA's chairman, nor even Ernie Walker, the secretary of the Scottish Football Association, agreed. All conceded, however, that if the present conflicts continue, and particularly if war is officially declared, that the three home counties would be forced to withdraw from the competition which begins in only six weeks.

"We are still hoping that a truce can be reached within the next month." Mr Taylor said. "We want to build bridges between nationalities, not break them down. That is one of sport's great qualities, and politics should be kept out of it but when lives are being lost, then sport is no longer important."

Mr Gowling added: "It would be difficult to justify playing against a country responsible for the death of English lads." Although England would not meet Argentina unless both sides qualified for the final, Scotland would play against them in the second round if they won group 6 and the South Americans finished runners-up of Group 3 or, as is more likely, vice-versa.

Mr Taylor pointed out that the Scottish union, now affiliated to the General and Municipal workers' Union after running into financial difficulties, is a more political group. The PFA, suspended from the TUC during Edward Heath's Government, is independent. Even so, the Scottish union's action, and particularly the timing of it, is surprising.

Mr Walker went as far as to call it "utterly irresponsible. The SFA had decided, like the rest of *the world, to wait and see what* happens and we find it acutely embarassing that football and *war should be juxtaposed in such* a manner. Only the national *bodies have the power to make* such a move anyway, and we feel it is the Government's responsibility alone to make any decision."

The World Cup organising committee will be a awaiting the outcome in the South Atlantic more than nervously. There is little doubt that the tournament, the biggest to be held so far, would be thrown into such confusion by the withdrawal of the home countries that Mr Taylor even forsees th event being postponed and reorganised next year. FIFA, the world governing body, could do so, but the problems, as Mr Taylor agreed, might be unsurmountable.

Clough and Taylor in split

Football's most famous partnership, Brian Clough and Peter Taylor, looks to be over. Mr Taylor Nottingham Forest's assistant manager left the City Ground last night, apparently for the last time. He was quoted as saying: "I need a rest. I am stuffed full of football and need a break."

It is not thought that a row between him and Mr Clough is the reason for the split. Mr Clough said: "Peter has been hinting that he might leave the club for some time, so I half expected this. I shall carry on and there is no question of replacing him. How can you replace someone like him. It is like trying to find another Lester Piggott or Geoff Boycott."

Forest's poor season by the standards of their management pair has caused many disagreements between them but Mr Clough said: "There has always been lively discussions us and that is why it has been such a good partnership. But there is no rift."

This was confirmed by Mr Taylor, who said: "There is no row with Brian, I just want a break from football."



Gates... out for the season



NEWCASTLE (0) 0 — QPR (3) 4
10,670 — Gregory, Allen, Flanagan, Stainrod

NORWICH C (0) 2 — GRIMSBY T (0) 1
Deehan, Bertschin — Whymark
18,360

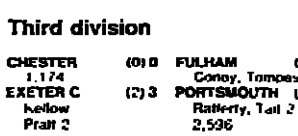
Third division

CHESTER (0) 0 — FULHAM (1) 2
1,174 — Coney, Tempest

EXETER C (2) 3 — PORTSMOUTH (1) 3
Kellow, Pratt 2 — Rafferty, Tait 2
2,596

Leading positions

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Carlisle U	42	22	10	10	60	43	76
Fulham	42	20	13	9	72	48	73
Oxford U	43	19	14	10	62	43	71
Lincoln C	43	19	13	11	61	38	70
Burnley	42	18	16	8	57	42	70



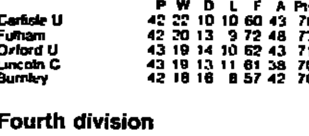
Fourth division

BRADFORD C (2) 4 — CREWE ALEX (0) 1
McNiven 4 — Williams
5,393

HARTLEPOOL (0) 3 — MANSFIELD T (0) 0
Newton, Staff, J Linacre
1,202

HEREFORD U (1) 2 — PETERBORO (1) 1
Spring, Showers — Kellock
2,357

TORQUAY U (0) 1 — DARLINGTON (2) 2
Brown — Walsh, Skipper
1,278



Leading positions

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sheffield U	44	25	15	4	88	41	90
Wigan Ath	44	25	13	6	76	43	88
Bradford C	44	25	12	7	84	43	87
Bournemouth	43	23	16	4	59	27	85
Peterborough	44	24	10	10	70	51	82

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Aston Villa 1, Burnley 0; Blackburn Rovers 2, West Bromwich Albion 1; Blackpool 5, Bolton Wanderers 4; Derby County 2, Preston North End 0; Leeds United 3, Manchester City 0
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Enfield 3, Dagenham 2.
OTHER MATCH: Denmark 1, Sweden 1
WORCESTERSHIRE CUP: Final, second leg: Kidderminster 1, Worcester 2 (Worcester win 3-1 on agg)
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Farnborough 1, Oxford City 2
MIDLAND LEAGUE: Alfreton 1, Boston 1; Shepshed 6, Long Eaton 0.

Rugby League
PREMIERSHIP: First round: Hull 23, St Helens 8; Widnes 39, Leeds 7. Replay: Warrington 10, Leigh 9 (at Wigan).
SECOND DIVISION: Huyton 5, Halifax 23.

Villa given cup final go-ahead

The European Football Union (UEFA) yesterday rejected an appeal by Anderlecht against the decision to allow Aston Villa to face Bayern Munich in the European Cup final in Rotterdam later this month. A fine imposed on Anderlecht for their failure adequately to control crowd disturbance during their semi-final tie at home to Villa was, however, reduced from £4,375 to £1,450.

Anderlecht had called for the semi-final to be replayed because they considered they had suffered "psychological harm" when an English supporter ran onto the pitch during the Brussels match. UEFA, meeting in Zurich, decided that the disturbance had had no decisive influence on the match.

Villa, who did not appeal against their fine of £14,500 or the decision that they must play their next UEFA game behind closed doors, yesterday sent officials to Rotterdam to discuss crowd arrangements for the final.

● Torpedo Vladimir have been expelled from the Soviet league in what appears to be the latest in a series of corruption scandals. The newspaper *Sovietsky Sport* said yesterday the team had been removed from the second division for violating "moral-ethical norms of behaviour and showing shortcomings in political work".

The team's manager, two trainers, six players and several officials were disqualified from senior football and the head of the local sports authority was severely reprimanded, the newspaper said.

● Brazil, the World Cup favourites, beat a feeble Portugal side 3-1 on Wednesday night, but it was a drab and unconvincing affair. Junior opened the scoring after 17 minutes, Eder tapped in a loose ball for the second, and Zico hit the third from a penalty. Nene converted a penalty for Portugal in the dying seconds.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOURTH DIVISION: Colchester v Stockport County (7.30); York City v Halifax (7.30)
MIDLAND LEAGUE: Appleby-Frodingham v Alfreton (7.00).
RUGBY LEAGUE: Second division: Halifax v Doncaster (7.30).
BOXING: ABA National finals, Wembley Arena, (7.30).
GOLF: WPGA Classic, Woburn.
REAL TENNIS: Women's open singles championship (Hayling Island).

Lads from down t'pit meet the brass

By Paul Newman

Two contrasting faces of non-League football will be represented at Wembley tomorrow when Rainworth Miners Welfare meet Forest Green Rovers in the final of the FA Vase.

Rainworth, a strictly amateur club from a Nottinghamshire mining town near Mansfield, have never played in a higher grade than at county level in the Notts Football Alliance and have no ambitions to do so. Forest Green, an ambitious semi-professional club from Nailsworth in Gloucestershire, are committed to progress and will move up at the end of the season from the Hellenic League to the Southern League.

Forest Green, who like Rainworth have come through to the final from the preliminary round, have played in the Vase ever since its inception eight years ago. They have consistently improved their facilities in recent years and have a full-time commercial manager.

Rainworth, who have neither floodlights nor a stand and do not charge admission to league games, were knocked out in the preliminary round in both their previous seasons in the Vase.

The most successful period in Rainworth's history began with the arrival five years ago of their manager, Brian Philips, who has taken them to four successive league titles. Mr Philips was a player at Mansfield Town and Middlesborough, where he played alongside Brian Clough. Rainworth are well placed to win the league again and have retained the Nottinghamshire Senior Cup.

Rainworth have only one player with Football League experience. Watson, who only plays tomorrow because of an injury to the regular goalkeeper, Dawson, made just one senior appearance for Notts County.

Forest Green, in contrast, have eight players with Football League experience, including Guest, who was an England youth international while at Lincoln City five years ago. All the players have joined the club since the appointment 18 months ago of Bob Mursell, a former Southern League player, as manager. Mr Mursell has taken the club from the foot of the Hellenic League to this year's championship. In typically unpredictable style he has dropped the captain, Hallam, for tomorrow's game.

The record attendance for a Vase final, 17,000 in 1979, could be beaten. Alan Wright, the Rainworth secretary, said: "It's as though the whole of Nottinghamshire is going to Wembley. All the local league matches have been cancelled and there isn't a single coach left free for Saturday within a 50-mile radius, of Rainworth."

☐ Runcorn, the new Alliance Premier League champions, are anxiously awaiting a visit from Football League officials who will decide whether their facilities are up to League standards.

Northern Premier League
(final table)

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Bangor City	42	27	8	7	108	60	62
Mossley	42	24	11	7	76	43	59
Witton Albion	42	22	10	10	75	44	54
Gateshead	42	19	14	9	65	49	52
King's Lynn	42	19	12	11	61	36	50
Grantham	42	18	13	11	65	53	49
Burton Albion	42	19	9	14	71	62	47
Southport	42	16	14	12	63	55	46
Marine	42	17	12	13	64	57	46
Macclesfield	42	17	9	16	67	58	43
Workington	42	18	7	17	62	60	43
Worksop Town	42	15	13	14	52	60	43
S Liverpool	42	13	13	16	55	57	39
Goole Town	42	13	13	16	56	60	39
Oswestry Town	42	14	11	17	55	59	39
Buxton	42	14	11	17	48	56	39
Lancaster C	42	13	12	17	47	50	38
Gainsborough T	42	10	13	19	60	69	33
Tamworth	42	10	9	23	31	56	29
Morecambe	42	9	11	22	43	86	29
Matlock Town	42	7	12	23	38	72	26
Netherfield	42	5	9	28	31	91	19

SNOOKER

Thorburn out of form

Jimmy White brushed the number two seed Cliff Thorburn, aside to reach the second round of the Embassy world professional snooker championship at Sheffield last night — and then said he felt sorry for the 1980 world champion. White, the 1981 world amateur champion, from Tooting, South London, ran up a four-minutes century break on Wednesday as he raced to a 7-2 overnight led. White, 20 last Saturday, was a pale shadow of himself but still added Thorburn to the list of fallen seeds in the first round. All the top three seeds, Steve Davis, Thorburn and Terry Griffiths have now departed at the first hurdle.

White, a 10-4 winner, said: "Cliff was just terrible both days and when your opponent is playing that badly it is hard to concentrate. I feel sorry for Cliff, I have been practising with him recently and his game is nothing like it used to be". White started yesterday by making a 62 clearance to lead 8-2.

Thorburn came back to 8-3, but 15 points ahead in the 12th frame, he snookered himself and White cleared the colours to go 9-3 up. Thorburn rescued just one more frame before White bagged a 51 break to take the last frame 66-0.

Thorburn said: "I am not enjoying snooker any more." A fan of the Montreal Expo baseball team, Thorburn said: "I am going back to Toronto on June 5 to watch a few baseball and ice hockey games and generally relax — but I'll be back here in the autumn."

Tony Knowles, conqueror of Davis, was heading for a second round win. The 26-year-old from Bolton led Birmingham's number 16 seed Graham Miles 10-6.

Miles, aged 41, the 1974 finalist, temporarily checked Knowles's progress when he took the 13th frame and then carved breaks of 30 and 43 for the 14th frame, which put him 5-9 down. Knowles, a 150-1 qualifier, began this match with his odds having been slashed to 66-11 and by now Coral bookmakers had reduced him to 12-1, with William Hill quoting a miserly 6-1.

The Australian number eight seen Eddie Charlton, twice a losing finalist, had a 71 break in the 12th frame of his second round match against Canada's Bill Werbeniuj in taking a 9-3 lead.

Knowles squeezed home 59-58 in the 15th frame to lead 10-5 depite a 42 break from Miles. But Miles managed breaks of 30 and 35 to win the 15th frame 82-34 as the match headed towards its final nine frames.

First Round: P Mans (SA) beat A Meo 10-8. J White beat C Thorburn (Canada) 10-4
Second Round: A Knowles leads G Miles 10-6. E Charlton (Australia) leads B Werbeniuk (Canada) 11-4

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Kansas City Royals 3, Milwaukee Brewers 2, Detroit Tigers 6, Texas Rangers 4; Minnesota Twins 3, Boston Red Sox 2, Chicago White Sox 4, Toronto Blue Jays 1.

Eastern Division

	W	L	PCT	Games behind
Boston	17	8	.680	—
Detroit	16	9	.640	1
Milwaukee	12	10	.545	3½
Cleveland	9	13	.409	6½
New York	9	13	.409	6½
Toronto	9	15	.375	7½
Baltimore	8	14	.364	7½

Western Division

	W	L	PCT	Games behind
California	17	9	.654	—
Chicago	14	9	.609	1½
Kansas City	14	10	.583	2
Oakland	15	11	.577	2
Seattle	12	15	.444	5½
Minnesota	10	17	.370	7½
Texas	6	15	.286	8½

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Houston Astros 8, Cincinnati Reds 7; St. Louis Cardinals 7, Chicago Cubs 6; Pittsburgh Pirates 4, Atlanta Braves 2.

BOXING

MUNICH: World amateur championship, first series. Light-middleweight: C Lithgo (England) beat J Lefeber (Netherlands) pts. Bantamweight: M Vilchez (Venezuela) beat P Madura (East Germany) pts. V Miroschnichenko (Soviet Union) beat C Sulk Chin (South Korea) pts. D Lipere (Romania) beat M Kaddour (France) pts. Feather: I Shun (Romania) beat R Trapero (Spain) pts. K Utonbayar (Mongolia) beat M Metov (Bulgaria) pts. P Suckrow (WG) beat D Konvalov (Yugoslavia) pts. R Nowakowski (East Germany) beat S Sarag (Egypt) pts. F Sumrer (Turkey) beat G Ferracuti (Italy) pts. W Sanchez (Venezuela) beat R Zuniga (Colombia) pts. M Sandor (Czechoslovakia) beat R Marborger (Austria) pts. Light-Welter: A Cukur (Turkey) beat R Misiewicz (Poland) pts. M Kimbu (Zaire) beat I Magyar (Hungary) pts. D Sams (Australia) beat P Wohlrab (Switzerland), retired third round.

TENNIS

SOLIHULL: LTA tournament, men's quarter-finals: J Smith beat D Mustard (NZ) 6-4, 6-2. A Jarrett beat G Whitecross (Australia) 6-4, 7-5. C Freyss (France) beat L Sanders (Netherlands) 6-3, 6-4; S van der Merwe (SA) beat J Bates 7-6, 6-2. Women's Quarter-finals: A Croft beat S Gomer 6-1, 6-4. M Demoulers (Belgium) beat L Stewart (NZ) 2-6, 6-4, 8-6; C Farrell (US) beat S Reeves 7-5, 3-6, 6-6; E Sayers (Australia) beat K Brasher 7-5, 6-3.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Best of seven series, quarter finals: Boston Celtics 131, Washington Bullets 126. (Boston win series 4-1) Milwaukee Bucks 110, Philadelphia 76-ers, (Sixers lead series 3-2). San Antonio Spurs 109, Seattle Supersonics 103. (Spurs win series 4-1).

RACING: OAKS TRIAL AT LINGFIELD PARK

Unlucky Rockfest to give Tree some classic cheer

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Today's programme at Lingfield Park marks the entry into the world of race sponsorship of Esal Bookmakers which is part of Esal (Commodities) Ltd, the group which now owns an ever increasing number of horses in training with John Sutcliffe, whose late father did so much to save Lingfield, Geoff Lewis and Patrick Haslam.

The bookmaking side of their business has put up £14,000 this afternoon; the lion's share going to the Oaks Trial, the rest split between the Esal Maiden Stakes and the Tender Heart Stakes.

While all the runners declared for the Oaks Trial still hold engagements in the Epsom classic, none actually feature prominently in the betting at present. That does not mean to say that today's race is devoid of interest. On the contrary, many will be looking to Cornish Heroine to provide a further pointer to the chance of the current Oaks favourite, Sing Softly. Cornish Heroine chased Sing Softly home in the Pretty Polly Stakes at Newmarket a week ago.

While respecting Cornish Heroine for that performance, I doubt whether she will beat Rockfest, who did not have the best of runs at Epsom last month when she finished fourth in the Princess Elizabeth Stakes.

The problem occurred at the bottom of Tattenham Corner where Pat Eddery had to snatch her up in order to avoid striking into the heels of Flicker To A Flame who suddenly weakened.

As a result Rockfest lost all her impetus and with it her chance of beating Mary Mitsu, Clare Island and Rose Of Montreux. Rockfest had decent form as a two-year-old but, being by Stage Door Johnny, she seems certain to be even more effective over a mile and a half, and she is my choice.

Wheeler's Restaurants are Lingfield's other sponsors today. As they have supported the course for many years it is only appropriate that their former chairman, the late Bernard Walsh, should also have a race named after him.

The Wheeler's Restaurant Handicap looks an ideal opportunity for one sponsor to win another's prize because Purnima, who won so decisively at Kempton Park on Monday, is owned by the Esal group.

Mr Sugar (2.0), Pawan and Rana Pratap, who both run in the 3.0 race and Hearty Hunter (5.0) are other runners owned by the same group, and it will be interesting to see whether they can cap the sponsorship by also making it a festive occasion too.

Henry Candy's tremendous start to the season continued apace at Salisbury yesterday when he saddled his third double in the last three days that his Kingston Warren stable has fielded runners.

Reign set the ball rolling when she won the Redenham stakes more or less as she pleased. Fast that Reign looked, Candy was quick to say afterwards that she may not last long and that it is even debatable whether this sharp filly will still be all right at Royal Ascot, where the Queen Mary stakes would be a natural objective. Discussing Reign, Candy said: "She is a bit like a box of dynamite, too hot to hold and quick to go off"



A race against time: Peacetime battling to get fit for the Derby

More Kisses, the filly that he trained to win the second division of the Wincanton Maiden Stakes, would have run last year had she not fallen while being led out around his yard and cut a knee badly. She still bears the scar, but the injury does not affect her action now. Judged on the way she won yesterday she should go on to better things.

After watching Mycenaen win the Dorset Handicap Stavros Niarchos's racing manager Sir Philip Payne-Galway left hotfoot for Heathrow, en route to Paris, to greet Cash Asmussen, the young American jockey that Mr Niarchos has just lured from the United States to ride the majority of his horses in Europe.

The Greek shipping magnate now has a 120 horses in training in England, France and Ireland and Mycenaeo was his 19th winner of the season and his second in as many days at Salisbury.

Sadly for those who have backed Mycenaen's stable companion Peacetime to win the Derby their trainer Jeremy Tree's up to the minute bulletin was no mor eencouraging yesterday than it had been the day before. Apparently, Peacetime is still giving the odd cough and the longer it goes on the less the likelihood of him being 100 per cent on Derby day, let alone having a race in the Predominate Stakes at Goodward.

Finally, a more fitting result than Kings Grange taking the Eddie Reavey Maiden Auction Stakes by the scruff of the neck it would be hard to imagine. For the winner is trained by Eddie's widow, Jocelyn, who took over the reigns at East Hendred on his death two years ago.

Lingfield Park

Tote Double: 3.0 and 4.00; Treble: 2.30, 3.30 and 4.30

[Television: (BBC 2): 2.30, 3.00, 3.30 and 4.0 races]

2.0 SLEEPING PARTNER STAKES (Div I: Selling: £909: 7f) (14 runners)

[illegible]

2.30 WHEELERS RESTAURANTS (3-y-o handicap: £3,241: 6f) (13)

[illegible]

FORM: Sylvan Barbarosa (8-13) led distance, not quicken, 3rd, beaten 4l to Ellerene ...

SELECTION: Sylvan Barbarosa.

3.0 ESAL STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £2,821: 5f) (15)

[illegible]

Pat Eddery rides Jeremy Tree's Rockfest

317 ANTUM (J Styles) A Ingham 8-11 ... G Ramshaw 13

319 SOMA (K Al-Said) M Masson 8-11 ... A Bond 2

5-2 Pawan, 3 Rana Pratap, 9-2 General Concorde, 6 Flying Disc, 8 Kruidvat, 10 Price of Long, 12 Antum, 20 others.

3.30 ESAL BOOKMAKERS OAKS TRIAL STAKES (Group 3: 3-y-o fillies: £15,745: 1½m) (9)

401 01-2 CORNISH HEROINE (Sir G White) M Stoute 9-0 ... W R Swinburn 1

404 32112-4 ROCKFEST (Beckhampton Ltd) J Tree 9-0 ... P Eddery 2

405 002-1 SA-VEGAS (E Landi) J Dunlop 9-0 ... G Starkey 9

406 21- TANTS (Mrs H Phillips) H Cecil 9-0 ... L Piggott 6

407 000-0 BAKLAWA (Mrs J Marrow) G Lewis 8-9 ... G Sexton 4

408 024- DEVON AIR (Miss G Elliot) J Cann 8-9 ... B Rouse 8

409 0-2 HEATHER'S REEF (J Mabee) G Huffer 8-9 ... B Crossley 7

[illegible]

FORM: Cornish Heroine ...

4.0 TENDER HEART (Handicap: £2,502: 1½m) (8)

[illegible]

4.30 BERNARD WALSH (Handicap: £1,847: 2m) (13)

[illegible]

5.0 SLEEPING PARTNER STAKES (Div II: Selling: £907: 7f) (13)

[illegible]

Lingfield Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.0 Mr Sugar. 2.30 Purnima. 3.0 Pawan. 3.30 Rockfest. 4.0 King's Ride, 4.30 Charlotte's Choice. 5.0 Hearty Hunter.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Saratoga Chip. 2.30 Brookline. 3.30 Cornish Heroine. 4.30 Worth Avenue.

Newton Abbot

[illegible]

Stratford NH

[illegible]

Sedgefield NH

2.45 HERMIT SKY HURDLE (Selling handicap: £672: 2½m) (8 runners)

9 upp FRENCH ART 10-11-7 ... —

11 000 STORMY AFFAIR 9-10-11 ... —

12 0p1 WHITSUNCELLI 11-1 ... W Coats

16 200 KERSIL 1-8 ... —

17 000 LADY ROMOHA 5-10-8 ... P Caldwell

18 p00 MY BOY TO 9-10-5 ... N Adams

19 000 HURRY BACK 16-10-5 ... Roth Hargreaves

20 000 DABERTO 9-10-5 ... —

[illegible]

False alarm for Francome

John Francome's bid to share the National Hunt jockey's title with the injured Peter Scudamore looked to have faded at Huntingdon yesterday, when he came back in an ambulance after a fall from the favourite, Magic Night, in the Bourne Novices Steeplechase.

But he was able to hobble into the weighing room. A racecourse spokesman said: "He's perfectly OK. He must have hit a nerve in his leg". Francome has sportingly offered to stop riding for the season if he reaches Scudamore's total of 120 winners.

Huntingdon NH

[illegible]

Salisbury

[illegible]

Cecil at 3-1 for Derby after Ivano victory

By Michael Seely

Ivano was generally quoted at 25-1 for the Derby after he had pulled away nicely at the distance to win yesterday's Dee Stakes at Chester. But the 3-1 that William Hill now offer against Henry Cecil saddling the Derby winner will look very generous by next Wednesday evening, if Mr Fluorocarbon and Simply Great — the trainer's two other classic prospects — have won their trials in style.

There is no doubt that the Derby picture will be much clearer by the end of next week. Cecil put the situation in a nutshell after Ivano's win at Chester yesterday. "I was pleased with Ivano and I think he'll stay," the three-times champion trainer said, "but I obviously must wait to make a final decision about Epsom until after Mr Fluorocarbon and Simply Great have run in the Lingfield Derby Trial and the Mecca-Dante Stakes at York."

There can be no doubt that Ivano is an exceptionally useful colt. Lester Piggott rode the odds-on favourite with incredible confidence, keeping him well off the pace as Mecka Gold made the early running. Getting a beautiful run up the inside rails, the maestro sent Ivano into the lead at the distance.

The Snow Knight colt ran on well to resist comfortably the challenge of Spanish Pool, winning by a length and a half.

Cecil also had good news about Paradis Terrestre. "He is now back in strong work and is going well. However there must be some doubt about his stamina, and Mr Wildenstein's three-year-old will probably go for the Heron Stakes at Kempton and the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot."

Ladbrokes have shortened Simply Great's odds from 6-1 to 7-2 the other leading firms going 5-1. It is impossible to beat 7-2 about Golden Fleece.

The first leg of Cecil's expected double, Critique was beaten four lengths by Six Mile Bottom in the Ormonde Stakes. Critique was slow to leave the stalls and ran in snatches so Piggott did well to force the four-year-old into second place. "This is a horse with which we'll lose some and win some," the realistic Cecil said.

It was good to see Geoffrey Wragg in the winner's enclosure. "Six Mile Bottom really enjoyed that," said the trainer's son. "If he can be made to switch off and relax, the colt thinks he's no end of a fellow." Wragg's charge will now try to emulate Pelerin, who won this race and the Hardwicke Stakes at Royal Ascot last year.

Watching the Ormonde Stakes made one wonder what manner of horse was Shergar, as Six Mile Bottom was beaten out of sight by last year's Derby winner every time they met.

Chester results

2.15 (2.17) SEPTRE STAKES (2-y-0 maiden fillies: £2,0?9: 5f)

IN MOTION b f by Monsanto — Thorganby Melody (Mrs P Doyle) 8 11 L Piggott (9-2) 1

Miami Dolphin ... P Cook (9-4fav) 2

Gem-may ... R P Elliott (9-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 33p; places, 20p, 14. Dual Forecast: 3?p. CSF: £1,400 P Doyle, in Ireland. 2½, ?. min 02.31 sec. Best Bidder (8-1) 4th. 7 ran. NR: My Music.

2.45 (2.46) ORMONDE STAKES 3: £14,348: 1m 5f 88yd

SIX MILE BOTTOM b c by Brigadier Gerard ... (12-1) 1

Critique ... L Piggott (1-2) 2

Dogberry ... P Cook (25-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 81; places, 20p, 11. Dual Forecast: ?4p. CSF: £1.80 H Wragg at Newmarket. 4l sh hd. Noelino (8-1) 4th. 6 ran. 2min 50 8?sec.

3.15 (3.19) LADBROKE HOTELS HANDICAP (3-y-0 £?,?23: 7f).

CROWN b ? by Realm — Moneycashen (D Murray) 7 10 J Lowe (9-2 fav) 1

Fairy Terr... W Carson (5-1) 2

Peasedown ... R Fox (16-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 38; places, 14, 18p 65p. Dual Forcast: 7?p. CSF: £2.72. Tricast: £30.18. C Booth at Flaxton. Hd, ¾l. Paperetto (7-1) 4th. 1min 26.7? sec. 11 ran. NR: Grodly.

3.45 (3.4?) DEE STAKES (Group 3: 3-y-o: £12,12?: 1m 2f 85yd)

IVANO, ch c by Snow Knight — Smiling Jacqueline (C d'Alessio) 8-12 L Piggott (8-11 fav) 1

Spanish Pool ... B Taylor (15-2) 2

Boxberger Speed ... T Cain (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 21p; places, 18p, 12p, £1.07 Dual Forecast: 47p. CSF: 83p. H Cecil at Newmarket. 1½l, 2. Mecka Gold (20-1) 4th. 11 ran. 2min 10.54sec.

4.15 (4 1?) OULTON HANDICAP (£3,080: 5f)

SUSARMA, gr h by Tudor Grey — Maui Moon (Mrs E O'Gorman) 6-10-0 T Ives (10-1) 1

Go Total ... S Cauthen (15-2) 2

Arch Melody ... L Piggott (13-2) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.33; places, 57p, 25p, 44p. Dual Forecast: £4.77. CSF: £8.56. W O'Gorman at Newmarket. Hd, ½l. Humble Blue (4-1 fav) 4th. 11 ran. 1min 01.88sec.

4.45 (4.46) EATON HANDICAP (£3,059: 1⅜m 65yd)

SAGE KING, b c by Shantung — Lady Gaylord (R Proudfoot) 4-9-4 E Hide (11-4 fav) 1

Lakenheath ... P Cook (6-1) 2

Earls Court ... J Lowe (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 31p; places, 14p, 16p, 22p. Dual Forecast: 79p. CSF: £2.09. J. Watts at Richmond. Hd, ½l. Evzon (7-1) 4th. 2min 39.14sec. 9 ran. NR: Arkain.

[illegible]

GOLF

James stays firmly in groove to lead French Open

From Mitchell Platts, Paris, May 6

Mark James, who won the Italian Open golf championship last Sunday, stayed firmly in the groove with a 68 four under par, and the first round lead in the £43,000 Fench Open, sponsored by Paco Rabanne, on the 6,751 yds Saint-nom-la-Breteche course today. James leads by one shot from Paul Way, a member of last year's Walker Cup team, Bernhard Langer, of West Germany, and Manuel Montes, and Manuel Piñero, of Spain.

James is jubilant with his game. He feels he has complete control, a fact fully supported by his ability to move the ball both ways, and at the moment he is not hitting any destructive shots. He missed only one green in today's round and although he putted solidly he might have scored better with a little more luck.

Way has made a fine start to his professional career. He finished 12th in the Tunisian Open and it has given him the confidence to play with flair and agression. He was unafraid of the water hazard close to the 18th green, where he punched the ball high into the air with his sand iron to land it within 18in of the flag for the fifth birdie of the round. By his own admission he did not drive the ball well on the front line, but by scoring well he emphasized that at the age of 19, he is a great prospect.

Excitement rarely registers on the face of Langer. He consistently wears the crestfallen look of an election candidate bearing of humiliating defeat. It seems unnecessary since, as far as golf's Gallup poll in Europe is concerned, Langer has led the way for the last 12 months. One can sympathize when, as often happens with Langer, he controls the ball from driver to sand wedge with the precision of a laser beam and fails to take advantage on the greens. In fairness, his persistent worry of a twitch creeping into his putting stroke must be a heavy burden; but he had every reason to wear a wide grin today after his success on the greens.

He holed from more than 18ft for three of his five birdies and was troubled only once when, at the eighth, he took three putts from 35ft. He enjoyed better fortune than Ballesteros, for whom little went right on the greens from the moment he dropped a stroke at his first hole by taking three putts.

James: jubilant

Ballesteros must have felt that fate was against him when, at the downhill 14th (360yds), he drove the green. From 45ft, however, he needed to employ his putter on three occasions and a clear opportunity of adding to his three birdies was cast away. Such misadventures would have had an adverse effect on the Spaniard's temperament a year ago, but he appears to have recaptured his cavalier character.

The French federation would like nothing better than to see Ballesteros regain a title he won in 1977. In an effort to promote the game in this country, they have arranged an exhibition match between the Spaniard and Jack Nicklaus at St. Cloud on September 11 and 12. Paris's gain will be the European tour's loss because it means that Ballesteros will not be available for the Hennessy Cognac Cup match.

LEADING SCORES (GB unless stated): 68: M James. 69: P Way, B Langer (WG), M Montes (Spain), M Piñero (Spain). 70: M Fary (France), M O'Grady (US). 71: S Martin, S Ballesteros (Spain), D Smyth (Ireland), O'Leary (Ireland), A Garrido (Spain). 72: K Brown, A Lyle, J Haggett (US), M Bunge (US), B Dassu (Italy).

All going for Burton

By a Special Correspondent

Having been forced to take a back seat in the £20,000 Ford Classic at Woburn on Wednesday, the visiting team of Americans were left in no doubt yesterday about the problems they face this year on the women's Professional Golf Association tour.

Only two weeks after leaving behind temperatures in the nineties, they found the vagaries of English spring weather too inhospitable for comfort. This was no day for shorts and shades. Icy rain fell relentlessly, flooding several greens and slowing play to such a miserable crawl that it took more than four hours for most of the field to get round.

Scores suffered as a consequence, leaving the overnight leader, Maxine Burton, in a commanding position despite a four-over-par second round of 78. Her halfway total of 151 was three better than Sue Bamford and Muriel Thomson.

Of the Americans, Julie Cole was the most successful. She improved on her first round 85 by nine strokes, scoring four birdies in seven holes from the tenth. "I guess we will just have to get used to the cold," was her response.

Lori West, who once represented the United States in an international athletics meeting against the Soviet Union, had other problems. Her unfortunate caddie collapsed in an epileptic fit at the first hole, and although he thankfully recovered, it was not in time to continue his duties.

Miss Burton kept up her home guard defence act while hoping and praying against a recurrence of tendonitis in the left wrist. As on the first day she began with a birdie, but a four at the par-five fifteenth, was her only other success.

SECOND-ROUND LEADERS: 151: M Burton, 73, 78. 154: M Thomson 76, 78; S Bamford, 74, 80. 155: D Reid, 81, 74. 156: B Cooper, 80, 76. 157: M Walker 79, 78; E Bowman (US) 82, 75. 158: J Lee Smith, 78, 80; L Baxter (US), 77, 81. 159: B Helbig (W Germany), 83, 76, J Chapman, 78, 81

Profitable for Minshall

By Lewine Mair

The joint runner-up at Lossiemouth a year ago, Tony Minshall of Hill Valley yesterday came in with a last round 68 and four round aggregate of 288 to win the Northern Open Championship at Cruden Bay by one shot from Billy Lockie of Kilmarnock.

Mindhall, the first Englishman to win the title since Harry Weetman in 1961, has now won eight events in nine starts. The £1750 he pocketed yesterday took his earnings for the last six weeks to £5,7??.

Three shots off the pace going into the last round, Minshall holed from ?? feet to go one under the card at the 193 yards, 12th, to go to two under par and finally took the lead at the 14th where he struck a glorious four iron under the wind to eight feet.

Two shots ahead at the halfway stage and one shot clear at lunch, Stephen McAllister, the amateur from Elderslie, began to falter at the second hole where he missed the four-foot putt he needed to save par. McAllister had a lovely swing and plenty in the way of timing and touch, but, playing alongside so solid a striker as David Huish and in front of a cold and critical gallery, he was hit by the mounting pressure of the final round in double-quick time.

He was still ahead of the field after three holes — but then came a run of 5, 6, 7 against the par of 3, 4, 5.

FINAL SCORES: 288: T Minshall (Hill Valley) 76,72,72,68. 289: W. Lockie (Kilmarnock) 75,73,70,71. 292: D Huish (North Berwick) 73,74,72,73. 293: D. Mathew (Kingsknowe) 76,75,72,70.

ATHLETICS

Injury forces Simonsen to miss marathon

Inge Simonsen, the Norwegian joint winner of the first London Marathon last year, will not be defending his title on Sunday. A persistent injury has forced him to withdraw, leaving Hugh Jones, of Britain, as an even firmer favourite, Norman Fox writes.

Jones, a red-haired 26-year-old, arrived in London from Budapest on Wednesday and yesterday looked into the damp, grey sky and could not conceal his confidence. With the other joint winner last year, Dick Beardsley, of the United States, also missing from the field of some 18,000, his quiet optimism was justified.

While it would be wrong to dismiss the remarkable success of the London Marathon as a participant's event, it cannot be concealed that as a top class race it is not now outstanding. The only question is whether Jones, or perhaps the six foot American, Jeff Wells, who has a personal best of 2hr 10min 15sec, can approach the world best time of 2:08:13.

There were no predictions from Jones yesterday. All he knew for certain was that on Sunday he would not be pressured by the atmosphere to run too quickly over the first few miles. "My pace begins at 15 miles," he said. "The pace before that will be fairly automatic".

Although this winter he has been in Budapest, studying housing finance, he has managed to average 120 miles a week in training. With his competition times improving to a best of 2:10:41 in Japan earlier this year, and London offering "quite a favourable course", he expects a fast time, as tourists wrapped up against the cold and drizzle in Piccadilly, he said: "Rain would be fine."

● *A map and further details of the London Marathon are in today's Preview section.*

RUGBY LEAGUE

Northern likely to challenge League ruling

By Keith Macklin

The surprise 20-9 victory by Warrington, who finished in eighth place, against the champions Leigh, has provided a Hull v. Warrington semi-final for the premiership, Keith Macklin writes. This will be played at the Boulevard on Sunday with the other more predictable semi-final between Widnes and Hull Kingston Rovers taking place at Widnes tomorrow (2.15). Thus once again the whims of fate have created the possibility of a Humberside final, a repeat of last year's premiership final won by Hull Kingston Rovers.

While Hull and Widnes prepare for their semi-finals they have even larger matters in mind. Preparations are being made for the replay at Elland Road on Wednesday week of the drawn Challenge Cup final sponsored by State Express.

Yesterday the two principal officials of the Rugby League, David Oxley and David Howes, visited Elland Road to make final arrangements for the game. The tickets, around 46,500 in all, will be divided between the two competing clubs and Leeds United FC.

Hull and Widnes will begin selling at 9.0 am on Monday with Leeds United opening up their sales office at 10.0 am on the same day. The city of Bradford was seething with resentment yesterday at the punishment inflicted on Bradford Northern by the Rugby League Council after Monday's player strike against Hull Kingston Rovers. Northern officials were taking legal advice with a view to challenging certain of the findings, particularly the League's right to impound the Bradford share of the gate.

RUGBY UNION

Twickenham and RFU touch down in the marketing era

By David Hands

Twickenham, the headquarters of the Rugby Football Union and the spiritual home of rugby players the world over, will be the focal point of a new marketing programme designed to raise a minimum of £5m over the next five years. This contrasts with the sum of £200,000 a season raised by existing advertising at the ground.

The look of the ground, recently altered by the building of the new south stand, will also be changed by the introduction of two closed circuit screens at the north-east and south-west corners. These will be used as entertainment for spectators on big-match days and for relaying information during games. They also offer the potential of live coverage of other important sporting occasions.

The RFU, whose existing sponsorship arrangements — such as that with John Player and Sons — will be completely honoured, have appointed the West Nally Group as their marketing consultants. The group's managing director, Patrick Nally, said his company were offering a totally integrated marketing programme available to a limited number of leading companies in this country.

The upper limit envisaged is 10 companies who, in return for their contribution, would receive promotional and merchandising opportunities throughout the English game, plus the use of new facilities at Twickenham. These include 32 hospitality boxes in the south stand which should be available in time for the University match in December this year and a 450-seat banqueting suite beneath the stand.

The agreement also opens the possibility of new RFU contracts with manufacturers, which could lead to players or clubs buying equipment through the union. Any company already supporting the game through an existing sponsorship agreement is likely to receive first option on the opportunities presented by the new programme.

Alan Grimsdell, the RFU treasurer, said at a press conference in London yesterday: "Our confidence in the new marketing plan enables us to press on with improvements [at Twickenham] and to be thinking actively, over the next two years, about a development similar to the south stand at the other end of the ground."

Income from the new programme would be ploughed back into the game. Mr Grimsdell said: "We can move forward with the appointment of further divisional coaches, so essential to the development of English rugby. We can give greater support to our schools, youth and colts organizations and we will have more money available to loan to our clubs."

Coincidentally, the details of the RFU's new marketing project come just over a month after an announcement by another London sports marketing company of details of a projected World Cup for rugby. Such a competition does not feature high on the RFU's forward planning list at the moment but, in a rapidly changing world, they would be well placed to introduce their own scheme if their partnership with West Nally develops.

New schools coaches named

Mike Williams, who has taken boys from Sevenoaks School on rugby tours all over the world, will be the assistant manager and coach to the England 19 group party to tour Zimbabwe this summer, a party managed by David Franklin, from Mill Hill School, *David Hands writes.*

Williams will also be the new coach to the England 16 group schools next season, in succession to the former Leicester and Yorkshire centre, Ian Gibson, who moves up to coach the 19 group team. Gibson, now teaching at Doncaster Grammar School, succeeds the former England senior coach, John Elders, who is emigrating to Australia. The appointment of the former Northampton wing, Glen Robertson, as coach to the England colts, has been confirmed for a third year.

BOXING

Strong party hopes to restore London pride

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

After five years London looks set to revive memories of 1972, when the capital lifted five ABA titles and 1973 when it took six.

The eight London men at the ABA championships, sponsored by George Wimpey at Wembley Arena tonight are Repton trio John McBride (light-fly), Alan Coverley (bantam) and Bobby Parkes (light-heavy); two from St Pancras, Herman Henry (feather) and Jim McDonnell (light); and Tony Adams (light-welter) from Fitzroy Lodge, Martin Patrick (light-middle) from New Enterprise and Faribairn House's super-heavy Adrian Elliott.

Between them they hope to finish up with at least five titles. The most likely ones appear to be Henry, McDonnell, Adams Patrick and Elliott. The Northwest, who have five finalists, provide the main opposition and are strongly supported by two old hands, the light-fly John Lyon (Lowe House) and the bantam Ray Gilbody (St Helens Star). They should account for McBride and Coverley.

Although the general level of boxing is not as high as in 1973 when men like Cowdell, Laing, Knight, and Lucas were champions, Adams could prove to be the find of the decade. The 19-year-old's bout with Clyde McIntosh, of Bell Green in the Midlands, is clearly going to be the centrepiece of the championship. In his six contests in the competition Adams has only once been taken further than one round. He demolished George Gilbody, who was trying for his fifth title, in one minute. "I didn't feel a thing," Gilbody said afterwards.

That is how good the blow was. Three of Adams's opponents went down in just over half a minute. In the semi-finals at Preston Adams admitted that he had "hung about a bit": he stopped Alastair Laurie of Scotland with just 12 seconds of the first round remaining.

The other outstanding boxer, Errol Christie, will not be there because he was eliminated earlier when he failed to make the light-middle weight. It had been thought that he would go to the world championships in Munich but he passed that one up. It is a pity that England did not send a team to Munich. Only Lithgow and Decker are showing the flag. Len Mills, the ABA secretary, said the Wembley finals. Perhaps with all the defections to the professionals and with a new team in the making it is just as well England were not thrown in with the big boys.

Olympians humbled

Munich, May 6 — Two Olympic light-flyweight finalists Shamil Sabirov, of the Soviet Union, and Hipolito Ramos, of Cuba, were both beaten in the preliminary round of the world amateur championship. Sabirov, the Moscow champion, was unable to cope with tall southpaw, Yong Hwan Go, of North Korea and went out on a narrow split decision.

Go, one of the three-man North Korean team, jolted Sabirov with two jarring left hooks in the first round and calmly kept out of trouble for the remainder of the bout.

Ramos never recovered from the shock of taking a compulsory eight-count in the first round against Laureano Ramirez, a 22-year-old student from the Dominican Republic who has lost only four of his 58 bouts.

Ramirez tired badly late in the second round and appeared barely able to lift his arms at times in the third. But he somehow found extra reserves and managed to stave off a fusilade of right and left crosses from the desperate Ramos to earn a 3-2 decision—Reiter.

□ World Boxing Association light-flyweight champion, Katsuo Tokashiki, will defend his title against fellow Japanese Masaharu Inai on July 7.

VIEWPOINT

A time for deeds not words

By Nicholas Keith
Sports Editor

When Neil Macfarlane became Sports Minister last September, he spoke forcefully and fluently about tackling football hooliganism. Seven months later he is still talking: this week he has been listening to the views of the London league managers.

However, the time has come for deeds not words. The recent eruptions of violence have reopened the wounds which have been festering for years. Of course, Mr Macfarlane cannot be expected to produce answers to an intractable question, but he should be in a position to take an initiative.

If anyone doubts the seriousness of the situation, three outbreaks of violence in recent weeks should disabuse them. The first was at Anderlecht in the European Cup semi-final, as a result of which Aston Villa were fined £14,500 and will have to play their next home European tie behind closed doors — which will cost them a further £50,000. Last weekend ugly scenes at Highbury culminated in a murder after the Arsenal-West Ham match. This week at Swindon the referee was laid out by a missile and smoke bombs were thrown onto the pitch.

In all these cases the finger has been pointed at the *visiting* miscreants. In no sense can these people be classed as supporters of the visiting team — let alone of the game itself. Indeed there is evidence that gangs visit rival grounds to wreak havoc and bring discredit to "Enemy" fans.

It is generally recognized that football hooliganism is a social disease, a view which is shared by the Sports Minister. If you had no job, no prospects and lived on the 99th floor of a crumbling tower block, you might be a football hooligan. That is a cause and not an excuse and the hooligans who bring football into disrepute are a tiny minority.

So it is up to society to deal with offenders as well as trying to allay the underlying causes. This puts the ball firmly at the feet of government: ministers rather than football club managers or directors have the power and duty to instruct the police and the magistrates — via the Home Office which controls them. This is where Mr Macfarlane comes in, as a member of the Government and a Minister at the Department of the Environment.

Mr Macfarlane should make it his business to concentrate on the following points:

1. An identity card for football fans, without which it should be impossible to enter a British ground or travel abroad.
2. Random breath checks outside football grounds, as alcohol is almost always the root of all evil.
3. Firm penalties in the courts (which are supposed to be available but do not seem to achieve the required deterrent effect).
4. A life ban and removal of identity cards for convicted offenders.

Motoring by Peter Waymark

Old fashioned, old fashioned price

The question for anyone comtemplating the South Korean Hyundai Pony is whether a temptingly low price and likelihood of mechanical reliability are sufficient to compensate for an old fashioned design which, in several important areas, falls seriously short of the standard of contemporary European models.

Similar in size to the Ford Escort and Vauxhall Astra, the Pony was developed in the early 1970s and went into production in 1976. It was South Korea's first indigenous car, with a distinguished international parentage. The styling was by Giugiaro from Italy; the running gear came from Mitsubishi in Japan; and the enterprise was overseen by Mr George Turnbull, formerly of British Leyland and now running Talbot UK.

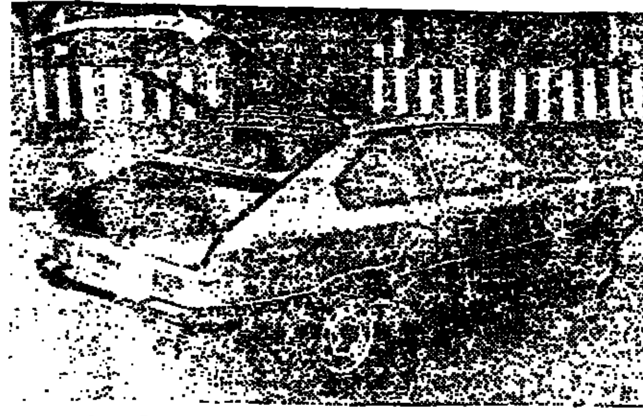
There is a 12-model range for the British market, with a choice of three-door hatchback and four-door saloon bodyshells; 1200cc and 1400cc engines; manual and automatic transmissions; and several trim levels. Prices start at only £3,177, or almost £1,000 below either the Escort or Astra, and this is undoubtedly the car's main selling point.

My test model was the 1400 TLS hatchback. The power unit is the 1439cc overhead camshaft engine, developing 67 bhp, no longer used by Mitsubishi but familiar from some Colt models sold in Britain. The four-speed gearbox, like many Japanese boxes a delight to use, is also from Mitsubishi, as is the final drive unit. These items are tried and tested and should not give trouble; and the bodyshell carries a six-year anti-rust warranty.

The engine, which drives the rear wheels (in itself an indication of how long ago the car was conceived) is a spirited performer and few modern units do the job better. The car feels lively, with adequate power for overtaking and a high enough top speed to permit unfussed motorway cruising. Driven gently, the engine is smooth and quiet but even mild acceleration induces harshness. Worse than this is the amount of vibration, which will not be to the liking of sensitive stomachs.

One symptom of an old design is poor fuel consumption. Ten years ago I might have been happy to get 28 mpg from a car of this size but certainly not now. My touring figure of only 30 mpg was extremely disappointing. A fifth gear would help but the car is probably too heavy.

Handling and ride are other bad points. With the Pony we are back to that notoriously soggy Japanese steering, whereby it is possible to turn the wheel through several degrees without anything happening. This is specially disconcerting when trying to hold the car steady in strong cross winds, to which the Pony, as I discovered in the recent blustery weather, is all too vulnerable.



Cheap but dated — the Hyundai pony hatchback

Vital statistics: Price: £3,738; **Engine size:** 1439cc; **Top speed:** 90 mph; **0-60 mph:** 15 seconds; **Official fuel figures:** urban, 31.6 mpg; 56 mph, 41.8 mpg; 75 mph, 31.3 mpg; **Length:** 13 ft; **Insurance:** group 4 (group 2 through special Hyundai scheme).

The rear suspension is the antiquated live axle leaf spring design and while the car corners and holds the road without undue alarm (at least in the dry: wet road grip is less sure), it has an underdamped feel that makes the vehicle appear less stable than it is. As for ride, the suspension not only fails to absorb the bumps but leaves the car wallowing unpleasantly over rough surfaces.

The other main criticism concerns what the motor industry calls packaging, the ability to provide the maximun passenger and luggage space with given dimensions. Whether front-wheel drive would have made all the difference, I do not know. What I can say is that the Pony's rear seat space is only just enough for children and all but the shortest drivers will be short on legroom. Boot space is also modest, limited by a high floor, but it can be increased by folding down the rear seat.

To balance this catalogue of drawbacks, I must mention an unusually effective ventilation system which provides a welcome flow of fresh air. The heater is powerful but difficult to adjust if less than the maximum temperature is required. The level of equipment for a top of the line model is not generous. There is no radio, for instance, and could have done with a rear screen wash/wipe.

The Pony is the sort of car which was being produced by the Japanese motor industry about eight years ago. Then, as now, the main appeal of such vehicles is price and the promise of trouble-free motoring. The Escort and Astra, and, for that matter, the older Vauxhall Chevette, are infinitely superior and though they may be more expensive to buy, they are likely to depreciate less quickly.

Filtering through

The lead in petrol controversy has got to the stage when statements from one side are being refuted by the other even before they are made. This week the Associated Octel company gave a briefing to motoring journalists on its exhaust gas filter. But notice of the meeting had obviously come to the attention of the Conservation Society which, five days before, drew up a press notice attacking the filter as an inadequate response to the problem.

Associated Octel has been busy obtaining media coverage for the filter which was actually developed in the early 1970s and would probably have been forgotten had not lead in petrol returned to public debate a few months ago.

There is a vested interest here, since Associated Octel is the sole producer of lead additives for petrol in the United Kingdom and has a substantial export business. Any move to reduce lead must obviously concern the company, which is partly why it is promoting the filter so strenuously. The development work has so far cost between £3m and £4m.

Normally some 70 per cent of lead from petrol is allowed to escape into the atmosphere. With the filter, the lead is extracted from the exhaust gases by the alumina and permanently retained. Filters can reduce lead emissions by up to 60 per cent and are said to be particularly effective in town driving, when the lead hazard is greatest.

Associated Octel admits that the filter would cost about twice as much as a standard silencer — say £36 against £18 — but probably last longer, up to 50,000 miles or five years.

MG revival

In the discussion about whether the Metro is an appropriate car to carry the MG badge, it is easy to forget that some pretty ordinary vehicles have displayed the famous octagon in the past, not least the last saloon to do so, the Austin Morris 1100 range. Even a "true" MG, like the lamented MGB, was no more exciting mechanically than the Marina; though as far as I know a Marina owner's club has yet to be formed.

Of course, the MG Metro is 90 per cent a Metro. But having tried it I think enough has been done to justify the label. The black spoiler, which frames the rear window, is a strong visual feature as well as helping to reduce drag from 0.41 to 0.39, the lowest in the class.

Inside, a striking red, grey and black colour scheme has been used, even down to the scarlet seat belts. The front seats are the firm, high-backed "sports" variety, with plenty of side support.

As befits a performance car, the 1275cc engine has been uprated, through camshaft and other changes, from 60 to 72 bhp, and has a higher compression ratio.

With 0 to 60 mph acceleration in under 11 seconds and a top speed of 100 mph, the MG Metro is a brisk performer and apart from an unfortunate boom around 3,000 rmp in top, the engine is reasonably refined. Curiously, since nothing has been done to the suspension — with hydragas that would have been difficult — the car has a much tauter feel than the standard Metro. The wider wheels and track probably have some influence.

Whatever the reason, this is a car of genuine sporting character and it should find a ready market. At £4,799, it is just a little cheaper than the main competitors, the S and XR2 versions of the Ford Fiesta.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

AND THERE shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a covert from storm. Isaiah 4: 6

BIRTHS

ADAMSON. — On 20th April in Brighton to Dorothy (nee McCormick) and Euan — a daughter, Sarah Helen.

ARMSTRONG—On April 25 to John and Caroline (nee Rous) a son.

BENJAMIN. — On May 5th at the John Radcliffe, Oxford to Natalia (nee Court) and Brooke, a daughter, Victoria.

BENNETT-LEVY. — On May 4th at The Simpson Memorial Maternity Pavilion Edinburgh to Zoe (nee Dunhill) and Michael — a son, brother to Nathan.

BOIS. — On April 29th, 1982, in Singapore, to Francesca (nee Barford) and Stephen a daughter, Sevilla, sister for Phoebe.

COOKE. — On 29th April to Ann (nee Jennens) and Stephen — a son, (Simon James).

DEAN. — On May 5 1982 to Tessa (Kidd) and Nick at Farnborough Hospital, Kent — a son.

EMANUEL. — On April 29th, to Mary (nee Dunsmore) and Peter — a daughter, Alice Victoria Mary, a sister for Oliver.

FRANKLIN.—On Monday, March 15th, 1982, to Diana (nee Loewi) and Donald a daughter Naomi Sadi, at the Middlesex Hospital. A sister for Nicholas.

GLYNNE-PERCY. — on May 5th at the Westminster Hospital to Fiona (nee MacLellan) and Richard — a daughter, Annabel, Mary.

HENTSCH. — On April 29th at Cuckfield Hospital to Tania (nee Tchernikh) and Philip — a son, Thomas Matthew Gregory.

HOGARTH. — On May 6th, at St Thomas's Hospital, SE1, to Miranda (nee Tindal-Carill-Worsley) & Hugh — a daughter (Georgina), a sister for Alastair.

HURST. — On 5th May 1982, to Cristina and Robert - a daughter.

KEMP. — On May 6th, 1982, at Heath Road Maternity Hospital, Ipswich, Suffolk, to Rosalind (nee Hollingsworth) and John, a son — Edward John.

MARYSON. — on 5th May to Anne and Keith, — a daughter Sarah Anne.

MURRAY. — On 4th May, to Barbara (nee Sworder) and John, a daughter (Miranda Clare) a sister for Alice.

NOEL-TOD. — On May 5, at Mount Alvernia Guildford, Surrey, to Rowena (nee Bentall) and Nicholas — a daughter (Sarah Jasmine), sister for Adrian, Victoria, Charlotte, Edwina and Emily.

PETERS. — On 29th April at Hammersmith hospital to Keith and Pamela (nee Gwan) a daughter.

DEATHS

LOWMAN.—On May 4th, 1982, peacefully in King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst, Betty Margaret, aged 85, wife of the late Canon Edward Lowman and dearly loved mother and friend of Monnica, mother-in-law to David House, grandmother to Catherine and Matthew. Service of Thanksgiving at Portsmouth Cathedral, on Monday, May 10th, at 5 pm. No flowers but donations if desired to St Lukes Hospital for Clergy, 14 Fitzroy Square, London W1P 6AH.

MARR. — Dorothea Helene, now at peace, on 3rd May at King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst. After a long illness, bravely endured. Wife of the late James Marr, deeply mourned and loved eternally by all her family. Family flowers only. Donations to War on Want or Cancer Research Campaign. A requiem communion will take place at 8 am at her Parish Church of Compton, followed by the funeral service at St. Marys, Bramshott, Liphook, Hants at 11.30 am Wednesday, May 12th.

ROBERTS. — On 5th May 1982 peacefully at Chesterton House, Cirencester Col H. D (Bobs) Roberts, M.C., T.D., aged 92, husband of the late Winkle, formerly of Stratton Rise, Cirencester, father of Robin. Funeral service Tuesday 11th May, 2pm at St Peters Church, Stratton, Cirencester. Family flowers only. Please no letters. Enquiries to Packer & Slade Cirencester. Tel 5525.

TEELOCK.—On May 4, 1982, peacefully at University College Hospital H.E. Sir Leckraz Teelock, Kt. C.B.E. High Commissioner for Mauritius and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps. Cremation will be held in Mauritius.

TURNER.—On 4th May, 1982, Major F. R. E. Turner (Roy), Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment, much loved by his family and friends. Funeral at St. Peter ad Vincula, Coggeshall, on Monday, 10th May, 3 pm. Please, no flowers, but donations if wished to Pratt Court (Royal British Legion), Coggeshall.

WHITE Roger Henshaw husband of Jane and father of Jonny, Celia, Matthew and Jeremy, on May 5th at home, Heronbank, Berkswell, Coventry, aged 41 years. Funeral service 2.30pm Tuesday May 11th at Berkswell Parish Church. Donations if desired to Cancer Research c/o 185 Station Road, Balsall Common, Coventry.

WILSON. — On Wednesday, May 5th, peacefully at his home, Wharton Hall, Winsford, Cheshire, James Nicholas, beloved husband of Eileen, and much loved father of Nicholas John Wandesford and Julie Ann (Anley) and the late Jane Scarlett, and dear grandfather of Debonaire, Marion and Philip James. Funeral service at Christchurch, Wharton, Winsford Tuesday, May 11th at 2 p.m. Family flowers only, or donations to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

UK HOLIDAYS

ALDEBURGH: holiday cottage, sleeps 5, two minutes from the sea. To let May until end of June. £65 p.w. Tel: 01-354 0882.

NORTH DEVON. — Converted stable, sleeps 4, s/c from £46 pw. in very beautiful countryside. Phone Greathead (08847) 216.

Mousehole Harbour Cottage to let. Sleeps 5/6 5-19 June and September, October from £70 Telephone 03706 286.

PRAWLE S. Devon. Luxury let sleeps 2-12. 0420 62711.

SHORT LETS

SURREY COUNTRYSIDE. 17th century house London 35 miles. Avail. mid July to Sept (02518) 2071.

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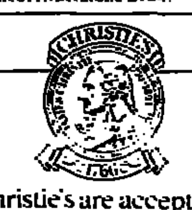
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		Hotel FB	7 2√	15, 22, 29 May
Corfu	Luton or Gatwick	Hotel HB	7 1√	17, 24 May
			14 1√	17, 24 May
		Hotel HB	7 2√	16, 23 May
			14 2√	16, 23 May
		Hotel HB	7 4√	16, 23 May
			14 4√	16, 23 May
Gran Canaria	Gatwick	Hotel FB	7 3√	15, 22 May
	Gatwick	1 bed apt SC	7 4√	15, 22 May
Ibiza	Gatwick or Luton	Hotel FB	7 3√	16, 23 May
			14 3√	16, 23 May
Rhodes	Gatwick or Luton	Hotel HB	7 2√	17, 24, 3[illegible]
			14 2√	17, 24, 3[illegible]
		Hotel HB	7 3√	17, 24, [illegible]
			14 3√	17, 24, [illegible]
		Hotel HB	7 4√	17, 24, [illegible]
			14 4√	17, 24 [illegible]
Costa Brava	Gatwick	Hotel FB	7 2√	17, 2[illegible]
			14 2√	17, [illegible]
Kos	Gatwick	Hotel HB	7 1√	18, [illegible]
			14 1√	18, [illegible]
	Gatwick	Hotel HB	7 2√	18[illegible]
			14 2√	18[illegible]

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NW6. S/c, ch, furn, top floor flat, bed sit room, k & b. £45 pw. 435 5844.

RUCK & RUCK, 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available.

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Good secretarial skills (100/50), experienced preferably in advertising. Organising ability and positive outgoing personality are required for this super job with this International Publishing Co.
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PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared a draft pastoral scheme containing provision for declaring redundant the parish church of the parish of Saint Matthew, Westminster (London diocese), and for demolishing part of the church and incorporating the remainder in a new place of worship.
Copies of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

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All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

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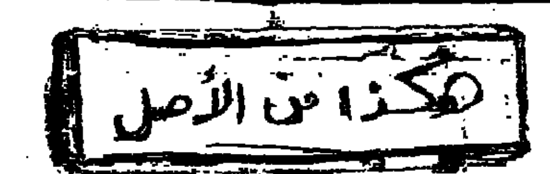
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Applicants should be preferably in their twenties well spoken and of smart appearance. They must also be able to communicate at all levels capably. Knowledge of French useful but not necessary
In return we offer 4 weeks annual leave, LVs, season ticket loan and a salary of £5,500 p.a.
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Sexual Identity: male guys; 7.05 Complex Human Ecosystems; 7.30 Rodin; (ends at 7.55); 9.00 For Schools, Colleges: Vitamin C; 9.25 Student Life; 9.52 Sex Education: birth; 10.15 Maths (area); 10.40 Problem: houses; 11.00 Hyn o Fyd; 11.22 Caprocorn Game: serial (2); 11.40 Going to Work (spare tine); 12.05 Problem: houses; 12.10 Closedown; 12.30 News After Noon; with Richard Whitmore, Moira Stuart; 12.57 Financial Report. News headlines with titles; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: A report on the world's biggest flower show — the Floriade, in the Netherlands; 1.45 Heads and Tails; 2.02 For Schools, Colleges: A Question of Class; 2.30 Weekend Wardrobe: with fabric designer Susan Collier; 2.55 Closedown; 3.25 Pobol y Cwm: specially for Welsh viewers; 3.55 Play School (same as BBC 2, 11.00 am)

4.20 Undercover Elephant: cartoon; 4.25 Make 'em Laugh: A series featuring great Hollywood silent film stars. Today: Mark Curry on the movies of Lupino Lane.

4.45 Newsround Extra: with John Craven and Paul McDowell.

5.00 Blue Peter Special Assignment: Valerie Singleton retraces the route taken by the men who took part in the 1898 Gold Rush to the Klondike.

5.40 News: with Jan Leeming; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.22 Nationwide, with Desmond Lynam's Sportswide at 6.45.

7.00 Are You Being Served? Department store comedy series. Captain Peacock thinks his wife is being unfaithful with Mr Rumold (r).

7.30 Odd One Out: Comedy quiz show, breezily hosted by the magician Paul Daniels. The present champion is challenged by five newcomers.

8.00 The Enigma Files: Detective thriller in six parts. This is episode 4. Suspension for Nick Lewis (Tom Adams) after some evidence goes missing.

8.50 Points of View: with Barry Took.

9.00 News: with John Simpson. Also the weather prospects for the weekend.

9.25 McClain's Law: American-made detective thriller series, with James Arness and Marshall Colt as the two police officer chums. Tonight, Jim McClain discovers a way to predict when a gang of bank robbers will pull off their next operation. Everything goes well for him until someone else decides to take over the planning of the robbery.

10.15 Militant Tendency: Andy Webb is the reporter in this investigation into the extent, and nature, of the activities of the Marxist tendency in the Labour Party of today.

10.50 Amateur Boxing: From Wembley — the George Wimpey ABA Championships.

11.50 Film: John and Mary (1969) Love story, filmed in New York, and starring Dustin Hoffman and Mia Farrow as the two single people who pick each other up, spend the night together, but discover how little they really know about each other, despite their physical intimacy. John Mortimer wrote the screenplay. Ends at 1.25 am.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Biology Germ and Function; 7.05 Biological Control; 7.30 The Quantum Wave Equation. Open University programmes end at 7.55; Nothing then until 11.00: Play School: Sarah Garland's story Going Shopping (also on BBC1 this afternoon at 3.55); 11.25 Closedown; 1.00 International Snooker/Racing: Second-round live coverage of the Embassy World Snooker Championship, from Sheffield. More at 6.30, 9.50 and 11.30 tonight; Lingfield Racing at 2.15. We see the 2.30, 3.00, 3.30 (The Esal Bookmakers Oaks Trial Stakes) and the 4.00. The Embassy snooker tournament takes up the rest of the afternoon until 5.10.

5.10 Harmony: Dr Dinah Barsham on the elements of music (r); 5.35 Weekend Outlook: OU Preview.

5.40 Stars of the Silent Screen: Tom Mix in The Great K & A Train Robbery*. Also starring Dorothy Dawn.

6.30 International Snooker: back to the Embassy tournament; 7.10 News: with sub-titles.

7.15 Something Else: The teenagers' programme. The viewpoint of some lads wo have been in trouble with the law. Also: Steel Pulse and Clint Eastwood and General Saint.

8.00 Gardeners' World: From Barnsdale, East Midlands. Planting chrysanthemums for cutting in summer.

8.25 Newsweek: The China Card. The Taiwan door through which Moscow thinks it could pass en route to better relations with Peking. A report from Taiwan by Keith Kyle.

9.00 Playhouse: Passing Through. Rhys Adrian's play stars Ian Richardson, Rosalie Crutchley and Lee Montague (see Choice).

9.50 International Snooker: back to the Embassy tournament.

10.45 Newsnight.

11.30 International Snooker: final report of the day from Sheffield. Ends at 12.25am.


Ian Richardson: (BBC 2, 9.00)

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Reading with Lenny; 9.50 Brougham Castle, Cumbria; 10.09 Money (maths concepts); 10.24 Psychology of Sex; 10.43 Childbirth: home confinement; 11.05 Christianity: Eastern orthodoxy; 11.22 Railway station visit; 11.37 Life in a valley; 11.52 The Bubblies; 12.00 Songbook: with Kathy Jones, Leo Dove, Hedley Kay (r); 12.10 Once Upon a Time: Wolf and the Seven Little Kids; 12.30 Local Elections Round-up: Analsysis of the results so far, by Alastair Burnet and Peter Sissons; 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Crown Court: The verdict in a case of alleged indecent assault. 2.00 After Noon Plus: Viewers question some of those who have taken part in the week's special programmes devoted exclusively to women; 2.45 Film: The Power Within (1979). TV movie about a man whose personality is literally magnetic. With Art Hindle.

4.15 Watch It: A Sylvester the Cat cartoon; 4.20 Razzmatazz: pop music show, with Alastair Pirrie and Lyn Spencer.

4.45 Freetime: The youngsters' magazine. A visit to "The Blackie" in Liverpool where young people make cartoon films. How to play pool without having to pay. And the final clue in the World Cup competition.

5.15 Film Fun: Derek Griffiths and more Warner Brothers cartoons.

5.45 News from ITN; 6.00 The Six O'Clock Show: Featuring some of the runners-for-charity in Sunday's London marathon. They include actor Roy Marsden and gymnast Susanne Dando. There is a studio phone-in to aid Leukaemia Research.

7.00 Family Fortunes: Quiz show in which the Bakers from Plymouth take on the Blacks from Newcastle.

7.30 The Fall Guy: A crooked congressman orders his wife to be killed. With Lee Majors as the Hollywood stuntman.

8.30 The Bounder: Comedy series with Peter Bowles and George Cole as the brothers-in-law. Tonight: a spot of bother over a bank loan.

9.00 We'll Meet Again: Another instalment of David Butler's drama series about American airmen stationed in an English village during the Second World War. There is mounting anxiety over the condition of Major Jim Kiley (Michael J Shannon) who has been wounded. He is missed at the air base even more now because so many new men (and aircraft) have been lost on one particular mission.

10.00 News from ITN. And a special report on the Falklands crisis.

10.45 Benson: Accused of favouritism, Benson (Robert Guillaume) offers to resign.

11.15 The London Programme: Election Special (part 2). An assessment of the results of the London borough elections which took place yesterday.

11.50 Dolly: Country and western show.

12.05 Rawhide: Old western with Clint Eastwood. Tonight a celebration — and a murder.

1.20 Close: A reading from Humphrey Lyttelton.

CHOICE

Ann Ladbury: Weekend Wardrobe (BBC1, 2.30)

● PASSING THROUGH (BBC 2, 9.00pm), Rhys Adrian's play about an encounter between two men in a railwayside-pub, is not a readily accessible work. Just when you think you have hit on the code breaker (of course! it's about the relativity of sanity), you find you are changing your mind (of course! it's about the relativity of identity). And there is yet another interpretation (of course! it's that old reliable standby — the Pavlovian response versus the freewheeling spirit). There is a fourth possibility in the play's closing moments. And that, I'm afraid, is where you are on your own, though, if you need help, there is always the title which offers a clue.

● THE GREAT K AND A ROBBERY (BBC 2, 5.40pm), the latest offering in the splendid Stars of the Silent Screen series which, alas, so many will miss because they will be caught up in the homeward rush, gives the lucky few a chance to assess Tom Mix's right to the title King of the Cowboys which the slogan-coiners of the day (1926) fixed to his films while lowering the crown on his head. He was a daredevil actor, all right, fleet of foot and pure of heart and, in startling contrast to the louring William S. Hart, from whom he inherited the crown, a cowboy who did not look as if he was constantly saddle-sore.

● THE ART STUDENT (Radio 4, 3.02pm) is a minor play with a major theme inside it, struggling to get out and almost succeeding. It is set in an African state, in which, the head of the art college apart, everything and everybody conspires to nip in the bud the exceptional promise shown by a girl student who has had a disastrous start in life. What the play seems to be saying is that much soul-searching needs to be done before a developing country can truly call itself a developed one. Sadly, the message is weakened by some theatrical dialogue and a couple of uncomfortable performances.

● Music choice: Alistair Cooke's series The Tunes and the Times (Radio 2, 10.30pm), in which the shrewd journalist in Mr Cooke charmingly defers to the popular music devotee (the year dealt with tonight is 1924-25); and Julian Lloyd Webber plays the Lalo cello concerto with the BBC Scottish Orchestra on Radio 3 at 12. 14pm.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today including 6.45* Prayer for the day. 7.0, 8.0 Today's News 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45* Thought for the Day.
8.33 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather and Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs Castaway: Jenny Agutter †
9.45 A Sideways Look at ... by Anthony Smith.
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Jacob's Ladder" by Mario Barton.
11.00 News and Travel.
11.03 You the Jury Current and controversial issues put on trial before an audience †
11.48 Bird of the Week: The pipit.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Frank Muir Goes Into ... Biography †
12.55 Weather, Travel and Programme News
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play "The Art Student" by Angela Penrose †
4.00 News.
4.02 Round Pegging. Sheila Holden talks about her work as a transportation engineer.
4.10 Locally Speaking (5) Changing with Age
4.40 Story Time: "Catalina" by W Somerset Maugham (5).
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
5.55 Weather and Programme News.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week. Extracts from recent BBC programmes †
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.35 Week Ending. A satirical view of the week's news †
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Chaliapin" (10)
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 Archive Auction.
12.00 News and Weather.
ENGLAND: VHF with // above except 6.25-6.30 am Weather and Travel 9.05 For Schools: 9.05 That'd Be Telling 9.15 Storytime 9.30 Spoken English 9.45 Listening, Talking, Writing 10.05 Teachers Programme 10.10 Archive Resources 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 The Music Box 11.15 Music Workshop 11.45 Salut les Jeunes! 1.55-2.00 Programme News 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Let's Join In 2.20 Religious Education 2.40 Cuentos y Chistes 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00-12.00 Study on 4: 11.00 Svidaniye v Moskvye 11.30 Poetry Up To Now.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Respighi, Schumann, Haydn, Nielsen: records.†
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Mendelssohn, Bach, Walton (mono): records
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Roussel; records.†
10.00 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra. Concert: Grace Williams, Hoddinott, Shostakovich †
11.10 Vaughan Williams. Song recital.†
11.45 Borodin. String Quartet recital.†
12.15 French Music. BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra concert. Part 1: Gretry arr. Beecham, Lalo.
1.00 News.
1.05 French Music Part 2: Franck.†
1.45 Malvern Concert Club. Piano Trio recital: Beethoven, Shostakovich.†
2.50 Northern Sinfonia of England. Concert: Haydn, Lennox Berkeley, Mozart.†
4.00 Choral Evensong from St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure †
7.00 The Romance and the Rose, the celebrated medieval poem in a modern verse translation, with incidental music (2).†
7.30 Nash Ensemble. Recital of chamber music and songs: Arensky, Stravinsky, Rimsky-Korsakov.†
8.55 Poetry Now. New poetry readings
9.15 Felix Weingartner conducts Beethoven, Symphony No 2; record (1938).
9.45 Music in our time. Janet Graham, George Nicholson, Peter Wiegold †
11.00 News.
11.05 From Elysians Fields. Gluck: record.†
VHF. Open University at 5.55am, starting with Kibbutz schools. Until 6.55am. Then, from 11.20pm until 1.00am (architecture and design).

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan † 10.00 Harry Carpenter.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart † 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Take Your Partners.† 8.45 Friday Night is Music Night † 10.00 The Random Jottings of Hinge and Bracket. 10.30 Alistair Cooke. A personal view of popular music. 11.00 Peter Clayton.† From midnight 1.00 Night Owls † 2.00 Star Wars.† 2.27-5.00 You and the Night and the Music †

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2 7.00 Three Men in a Boat (5). 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis 2.00 Steve Wright. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable 7.00 Andy Peebles 10.00 The Friday Rock Show † 12.00 Midnight Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 with Radio 2. 10.00 with Radio 1 12.00-5.00 with Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT 6.00am Newsdesk 6.30 Jazz for the Asking 7.00 World News 7.09 News about Britain 7.15 From our Own Correspondent 7.30 Sarah and Company 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The Pleasure's Yours 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 People and Politics 9.45 Sports Review 10.15 The Art of Julian Bream 10.30 Sunday Service 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Letter from America 11.30 Play of the Week 1.00 World News 1.09 Commentary 1.15 Good Books 1.30 Short Story 1.45 The Tony Myatt Request Show 2.30 It Makes Me Laugh 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Concert Hall 4.00orld News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 From our own Correspondent 8.00 World News 8.09 Commentary 8.15 Letterbox 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour 9.00 The Poem Itself 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours 10.00 World News 10.09 Science in Action 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports[illegible] 11.00World News. 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Letter From America 11.30 Conductor's Gallery 12.00 World News 12.09 News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Religious Service 1.00 The Art of Julian Bream 1.15 The Holy Conspirators 1.45 Two's Company 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of te British Press 2.30 Music Now 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 They Showed Us the Past 3.30 Anything Goes 4.45 Words 4.50 Paperback Choice 4.55 Reflections 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 5.45 The Poem Itself

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1

BBC CMYRU/WALES 12.57-1.0pm News of Wales. 1.45-2.2 Sioncyn Sboncyn. 2.55-3.55 Showjumping. 5.00-5.20 Break in the sun. 5.20-5.40 Siams Sionc. 6.00-6.22 Wales today. 7.00-7.30 Heddiw. 7.30-8.00 Pobol y Cwm. 10.15-10.45 Showjumping. 10.45-11.30 Music Makers. (Haydn's Symphony No.104 and Trumpet Concerto in E flat) 11.30-11.30 News of Wales. 11.31-1.16am Film: Leo the Last. Scotland 11.0-11.22am. Closedown. 12.55-1.0pm News. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 The Beechgrove Garden. 10.45-10.50 Scottish News. Northern Ireland 11.0-11.22am Closedown. 12.57-1.0pm Northern Ireland News. 3.25-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.0-6.22 Scene around Six. 9.25-10.0 The Belfast City Marathon. 10.0-10.45 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 Northern Ireland News. 1.25am Northern Ireland News. England 6.0-6.22pm Regional news magazine. 10.15-10.45 East — Weekend Midlands — Straight Talk. North — One Plus One. North East — As Others See Us. North West — Home Ground. South — Captain of the QE2. South West — Rippon at the Royal. West — Public Life.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 11.55 am-12.00 Captain Nemo 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: You're Only Young Twice* (Charles Hawtrey) 1952 British university romp. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Sport. 10.45 Benson. 11.15 Snooker. 12.00 Mannix. 12.55 am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: The Oracle.* (Robert Beatty) Reporter discovers an oracle who can predict the future — quite an asset in the newspaper business. 10.45 Bizarre. 11.15 Members Only. 11.45 Film: Death of Richie. American youth is introduced to drugs. 1.15am Dear Diary.

TVS

As London except: 11.50am-12.00 Captain Nemo. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Matt Helm (Tony Franciosa) actress hires Matt Helm to find the man she believes murdered her father. 5.15-5.45 Sale of the Century. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Friday Sportshow. 10.45 Getting It On: Brighton Festival. 11.15 Film. Scoumoune (Claudia Cardinale). Underworld leader in pre-war Marseilles is framed and sentenced to 12 years hard labour. 12.50-1.05am Company followed by Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25am Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News 1.20pm-1.30 News Lookaround. 2.45-4.15 Film: Ghost Train* (Arthur Askey, Richard Murdoch) Comedy-thriller about passengers stranded for the night at a haunted station. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sportstime. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life 10.45 News. 10.47 Friday Live. 12.15am Superstar Profile: David Niven. 12.45 Poet's Corner. 12.55 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.30 am First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Thirteen Frightened Girls (Kathy Dunn). Diplomats' daughters in danger. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 10.45 Film: Doctor Jekyll and Sister Hyde (Ralph Bates, Martine Beswick). The nasty doctor changes by accident. 12.30 am News. 12.35 Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 12.30 pm Untamed World. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-4.15 Film: You're Only Young Twice* (Charles Hawtrey) 1952 British University Romp. 5.15 Milestones or Millstones. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Different Strokes. 10.45 Witness. 10.50 Gloria Plus with Gloria Hunniford 11.50 News at Bedtime, Closedown.

HTV

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Genevieve (John Gregson, Dinah Sheridan) London to Brighton veteran cars' run is the setting for this 1954 British comedy. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 So What's your Problem? 10.43 News. 10.45 Flowers Dartsathlon 1982. 11.15 Film: Fear is the Key (Barry Newman, Suzy Kendall) Man tries to track down those responsible for killing his wife and family in a plane crash. 1.00am Closedown.

HTV/WALES

As HTV West except: 9.50am-10.05 Mwy Neu Lai. 12.00-12.10pm Beth am Slon? 4.15-4.45 Peinanwyr Pedertroed. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Making it Work. 10.30-11.00 Outlook.

TSW

As London except: 11.55am-12.00 Look and See. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4-15 Film: Girl on the Late, Late Show. (Don Murray) TV producer goes to Hollywood to find an actress but violence strikes. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 7.30-8.30 Hart to Hart. 10.50 Housecalls. 11.20 Film: Tall Blond Man With One Black Shoe. Strife within the secret service. 12.55am Postscript. 1.01 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 11.55 am-12.00 Look and See. 12.30 pm-1.00 Channel Island Airways. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: The Girl on the Late, Late Show (Don Murray). TV producer goes to Hollywood to find an actress but violence strikes. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Brown Study. 7.30-8.30 Hart to Hart. 10.50 House Calls. 11.20 Film: Tall Blond Man with One Black Shoe (Jean Rochefort). Strife within the secret service. 12.55 am Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 11.52am-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags 2.00 About Britain 2.30-4.15 Film: House of Seven Gables. Nathaniel Hawthorne's story of a New England family tearing itself to pieces 6.00 Kick Off. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.45 Yesterday's Dust, Tomorrow's Dreams. 11.30 Film: Frenzy. Hitchcock's thriller about an innocent man hunted by the police for murder. 2.00 Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 11.34am-12.00 Scottish History. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: You're Only Young Twice.* (Charles Hawtrey) 1952 British university romp 6.00 Lookaround 6.30-7.00 Electric Theatre Show. 10.45 Worth Keeping. 11.15 Danger UXB. 12.00 News. 12.03am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Spellbinders. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Beach Patrol. Californian policeman finds himself the target for murder. 5.10 Teatime Tales 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Here Here. 10.45 Ways and Means. 11.15 Late Call. 11.20 Film: The Man Who Would Not Die. Murder and robbery in the Caribbean. 12.45am Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Green Grow the Rushes* (Richard Burton, Honor Blackman). Two civil servants descend on a Kent coastal community to prevent smuggling. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.45 Soap. 11.15 News. 11.20 Film: Bluebeard (Richard Burton, Raquel Welch). Wife murderer Bluebeard tells his eighth wife about how he killed the others. 1.30 am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Interned Poles try to air problems

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw, May 6

A group of Polish internees in one of the country's worst camps has appealed to *senior Government officials* to permit a visit of independent observers and foreign correspondents so that the inmates can air their complaints about serious abuses of human rights.

In a document smuggled to the Catholic Church, a copy of which has been made available to *The Times*, the internees complain that guards have been withholding telegrams about the illness of close relatives, in some instance waiting until after the funeral before passing on information.

According to the document, signed by inmates of the Gebarzewie camp and addressed to the Polish Council of State, guards have been beating up and intimidating inmates, proper medical care is being denied and the food has been so bad that stomach and heart ailments have been seriously aggrivated.

Although supervisory judges and Red Cross teams have visited the camp — which is in the Poznan region — no improvement has been registered. According to the document, one of the judges told internees that he could not help them because to do so would be to risk internment himself.

Living in such conditions, the signatories of the present letter are convinced that their freedom, health and lives are not so much dependent on the evolution of martial law, but rather on the whims of the Security service, (SB)

"Police officers and security officials guilty of beating and other abuse of the law should be removed from their posts", the document urges. "Our intention is not to slander officers of the Security Service and prison service, for we know that some are cultured individuals, but we want to draw your attention to illegal acts committed by officials whose real activities are in breach of the standing regulations".

It is not known how many people are interned in the camp, one Church estimate talks simply of several dozen, but organizers of assistance for internees claim that conditions there are almost certainly the worst in the country



Headgear a princess chose not to wear

Princess Margaret donned overalls yesterday when she visited a medical company's new factory, but failed to wear the hairnet provided while inspecting a sterile area. Tests were carried out at Becton-Dickenson's factory at Plymouth, Devon, to discover if the sterility of a blood store area had been breached as a result.

Later, the company said that the plant had not been contaminated and the several thousand blood samples stored in the area were not affected.

Mr Frank Pauly, the company's managing director said: "It was a personal preference on her part that she did not wear the hairnet. I would not say it was vanity. She just ignored our request to wear it."
He said that the amount of damage that might have been cased would be virtually none" if someone who has not wearing a complete sterile outfit was inthe area for five to 10 minutes.
An employee said later: "Princess Margaret refused to wear the net because it would untidy her hair."

Frank Johnson in the Commons

A constructive silence from Mr Heath

Momentarily stilled by the fate of HMS Sheffield, the domestic politics of the Falklands crisis resumed yesterday.

But who is in favour of what? In the case of most Members, it is impossible to say. They do not know themselves. A minority of Conservative backbenchers favour drastic military action. So do a minority of Labour backbenchers, provided tat military action is disastrous. For them, the overriding war aim has always been in the destruction of *Mrs Thatcher*. Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, reposes new hope in the United Nations, the United States, and various Peruvians. Or at least he did on Wednesday. By yesterday, his leader was at the dispatch box displaying a characteristically more realistic world view. Mr Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, claimed: "*There appears to be a real* chance of a move towards a sensible ceasefire." Not just any ceasefire, it seemed, but a sensible one. Who were these sensible Argentines of Mr Foot's acquaintance. Did their definition of a sensible ceasefire include retention of the Falkland Islands? That was surely the only sort of ceasefire that would make sense to them. Why else should they agree *to one? But Mr Foot* has always been a man for the broad sweep rather than mere *detail*.

Mr Tony Benn? He sits two benches above his front bench. Occasionally he is visited by Mr Dennis Skinner, presumably his diplomatic adviser. Unlike Mr Foot, Mr Benn has been consistent from the start. He is against the venture. He wants the task force back. For he always knows what the ordinary British Trotskyist is thinking out there in the polytechnics and, once he has found out, *he says the same*. It takes no courage to say it to a mob of social workers at one of Mr Benn's weekend rallies, but it does require a certain amount of courage to say it in the Commons. In the past, hatred for Mr Benn in the House has been largely confined to his own party. But now it has spread to *the Tories*. Yesterday he asked Mr Biffen, the Leader of the House to arrange a further debate on the Falklands next week. "If the United Nations is to take over the Falklands after our men have died, why can we not debate this now before more men are killed," was how Mr Benn put it. Whereupon, Mr Peyton, a master of insult who with his rather florid face and straight hair resembles on of *those toffs or late-night* revellers in old *Punch* cartoons, asked Mr Biffen to agree that: "It seems the Right hon Member for Bristol South East (*Mr* Benn), running short on malice, is calling up dottieness to reinforce it.." Mr Biffen gracefully replied that, with Mr Peyton *on* hand to make such observations, "no words from me are necessary."

Then there is Mr Edward Heath. What does he think of it all? What policy would he pursue? From his seat on the front *bench* below the gangway — Churchill's serat in the wilderness years, the place from which British statesmen in exile have *traditionally advised* and warned their countrymen — Mr Heath has, with *matchless eloquence, said nothing*. He sits there through Prime Minister's questions time; as Mr Pym and Mr Nott read out the statements that bring news good and bad. And not only is he silent; he is motionless. For all one knows, he stays there overnight. We do hope he is well. None the less, Mr Heath's contribution to the crisis has, on the whole, been more constructive than Mr Foot's.

The shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr Healey, being a former Secretary for Defence, seems to be equipped with the most advanced radar enabling him to pick up even more opportunities for sensible negotiations than Mr Foot. Something only has to stir as far away as Peru, and Mr Healey is on to it.

Mr Enoch Powell? He lurks on a far backbench on the Opposition side of the Chamber. When Mr Pym talks about exploring some avenue at the UN, or *implies* that British sovereignty of the islands is negotiable, Mr Powell often gives out a *soundless laugh* — throwing back his head, and thrusting his thumbs into his waistcoat pockets. Mr Powell's entire theory of contemporary Britain is that it is a country governed by politicians *without* will, and in such well-meaning figures as Mr Pym there is joyous confirmation of it.

Alarm at prison faults

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Serious structural faults which have appeared in Wynott Prison, near Preston, *Lancashire*, one of Britain's newest jails, have "alarmed" the Prison Inspectorate.

Its report into the £10.6m prison, which was opened in 1979, says that there ae "substantial" structural cracks in the floor and hall of the sports hall. The sports field is inefficiently drained; it was located on a peat bog, *the Prison Department says*.

Floors have been inadequately sealed in ablution areas. There have been bursts in a water main. Bricks in the facade of parts of the prison have slipped.

The opening of the prison was delayed for two years by serious design faults in the heating and leaks in gas supply pipes to the kitchen.

Some of the kitchen equipment had not been good enough and replacements had *to be installed*. Extra lavatories for staff, ventilation in workshops and secure storage for tools have had to be provided.

The report says the faults on the sports hall could result in it being closed. *Since the sports field was* frequently put out of use by heavy rain, "the closure of *the sports hall would deprive* a young, active inmate population of its only regular outlet for physical activity.

"Some of theses faults have been apparent since the prison opened in 1979 and all are well reported. Nevertheless *many remained to be* remedied."

HM Prison Wymott. Report by *HM Chief Inspector of Prisons*

No assurance on 'escalation'

Continued from page 1

Mrs Thatcher indicated that she was more favourably inclined to the second set of proposals that was being pursued by the United States through Peru. The government had *made* "a very constructive response" to these and hoped to hear more about them later in the day. It was not known whether the Argentines would respond in the same way.

With Labour leaders keeping up the pressure on the government not to take any action that might endanger the chances of a peaceful settlement, Mr Foot asked *her to give the assurance that* the whole country would wish to see, that there would *be no deliberate escalation of* military action which could injure the prospects of a peaceful solution. He welcomed the tone in which she spoke of her response to the Secretary-General's suggestion and accepted that there *could be great ambiguity in* the reply from the Argentine government.

Mrs Thatcher firmly avoided giving any assurances about further escalation of military activity. Mr Thomas Cox, Labour MP for Wandsworth, Tooting, claimed that the growing view of the British people was that there *should no further escalation* and he urged the Prime Minister to repudiate those Conservative *MPs*, retired admirals and generals who were saying that if need be, attacks must take place against the Argentine mainland. Mrs Thatcher said that it was the Argentines who had escalated the conflict while negotiations were taking place. Military activities must continue and it would be too easy to *say that these* should stop during negotiations. That would hamstring the task force and our people on the islands would *remain* under the heel of the invader while the Argentine increased supplies and reserves *so as to attack us at* will.

Council bans fox hunting

South Glamorgan County Council has voted, by 43 votes to 33, to ban fox hunting on its 70 farms. Of the council's 3,000 acres of farmland, 400 acres are used by the Glamorgan Hunt.

Page 3

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne opens new *Conference and Office Centre for* youth and voluntary organizations of Buckinghamshire, Green *Park Youth and Community* Training Centre, Ashton Clinton, 2; opens Bourne End Junior *Sports and Recreational* Club's new Sports Hall, 3.15; attends Livery Dinner of the Worshipful *Company of Farriers*, Mansion House, London, 7.25.

Princess Margaret launches Olau-Line's new car ferry Olau Britannia, Sheerness, 11.40.

New exhibitions

Polish Modern Tapestry, Fruit Market Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (from today until May 22).

Exhibitions in progress

Royal wedding dress and gifts, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 5.30, Sun 12 to 5.30; (until May 23).

Seventh British International Print Biennale, Cartwright Hall, Lister Park, Bradford; Tues to Sun 10 to 6; (until July 4).

Edinburgh Brass Rubbing Festival, Canongate Tolbooth, 163 Canongate, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (until May 29).

Screenprints, Gallery 2, Bolton Museum and Art Gallery, *Le* Mans Crescent, Bolton, Lancashire; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5, closed Wed and Sun; (until May 15).

Venice and the Veneto: paintings by Andre Bicat and carved and pierced porcelain, Bohun Gallery, 13 Station Road, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Wed and Sun; (until May 20).

Last chance to see

Paintings, drawings and prints by Knighton Hosking, Faculty of Art and Design Galleries, Wolverhampton, Polytechnic; 9.30 to 6; (ends today).

Purchasing the Past: historic documents and estate maps, Bentliffe Gallery, Maidstone Museum; 10 to 5; (ends today).

Music

Piano recital by Martin Dyke, Holburne Museum, Gt Pulteney Street, Bath, 7.45.

Concert by young musicians from Somerset and Avon schools, Wells Cathedral, 1.10.

Concert, Northern Sinfonia of England with the Sinfonia Chorus, conducted by Ivan Fischer, City Hall, Newcastle, 7.45.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: Full county championship programme (11.0) page 19.

Football: Fourth division, Colchester v Stockport, York v Halifax (7.30).

Racing: Flat meeting at Lingfield Park (2.0); NH at Newton Abbot (2.15), *Sedgefield* (2.45) and Stratford (6.0).

Snooker: World championships, at Sheffield (11.0, 3.15, 7.30).

Golf: WPGA tournament, at *Woburn*.

Boxing: ABA finals, at Wembley Arena (7.30).

Anniversaries

Births: David Hume, Edinburgh, 1711; Robert Browning, London, 1812; Johannes Brahms, Hamburg, 1833; Pyotr Tchaikovsky, Kamsko-Votkinsk, 1840; Marshal Tito, (Josip Broz) Kumrovec, Yugoslavia, 1892.
Deaths: Thomas Barnes, Editor of *The Times*, 1817-1841, London, 1841; James Nasmyth, inventor of the steamhammer, London, 1890. The Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast, 1915.

Asian plays

Capital Radio is sponsoring a competition for plays by or about Asians in Britain in conjunction with the National Association for Asian Youth. Plays should be written in English, and not more than 45 minutes in length. There is a £600 first prize for the winning writer over 18 (second prize £400) and prizes of £300 and £200 for writers under 18.

Entries to: Capital's drama department, Duke of York's Theatre, St Martin's Lane, London WC2; (closing date July 31).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,825

ACROSS

1 Jack the mackerel catcher (5).
4 Pope succeeds in being far from fair (9).
9 Encouragement to finish drinking 5 (7, 2).
10 Deliver letters in short time (5).
11 Turn round and glower on stage? (4, 4, 2, 5)
12 *Part of canine, namely its* coating (6)
14 Couldn't stand trial, when caught in the act (8).
17 Mythical paragon? (8).
19 Gus is a practical example of one (3-3).
22 One who's left in the same boat, perhaps (6-9).
24 Sense Simple Simon didn't have (5).
25 Dominates resort in Kent (9).
26 No such indecision from Victor? (9).
27 Current location for Council of Europe (5).

DOWN

1 Officer makes naval vessel change direction (9).
2 Numerical comparison shows a trio's right at the top (5).
3 In West End, foreign money *can be a bother* (7).
4 Insignificant type belonging to religious group (6).
5 *Upset when measured for top* team award? (8).
6 These novel diamonds may be cut with ease (7).
7 Very active in one quarter, erecting new construction (9).
8 Rebel US President (5).
13 Keepers of records for Freud *and Jung, say* (9).
15 Encourage lady, one might infer, to be cleaner (9).
16 Northern paper, or one of its readers (8).
18 *Last in race, and second last* in high jump? (7).
20 In part of Bible, section 5 (7).
21 Equality for one not politically independent (6).
22 *Realize it's a trick* (5).
23 Relaxed game of cards with bridge opponents (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,824

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

New books — non-fiction

This is a personal selection of interesting, important or notable non-fiction just published, arranged in alphabetical order rather than in order of merit or preference.

Camus, a Critical Study, by Patrick McCarthy (Hamish Hamilton, £12.50)
Inside the Middle East, by Dilip Hire (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £12.50)
Invisible Women, by Dale Spender (Writers & Readers, £2.95)
Kaiser Wilhelm II, New Interpretation, edited by John C G Rohl and Nicolaus Sombart (Cambridge, £19.50)
Lord Reading, Rufus Isaacs, by Denis Judd (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £15)
Shadows on the Grass, by Simon Raven (Blond & Briggs, £7.95)
Sir James Goldsmith, by Geoffrey Wansell (Fontana, £1.95)
The Galleys at Lepanto, by Jack Beeching (Hutchinson, £10.95)
The Letters of D H Lawrence, Vol II, June 1913-October 1916, edited by George J Zytaruk and James T Boulton (Cambridge, £20)
The Voice of Experience, by R D Laing (Allen Lane, £7.50)
Waste Away, by Leslie Chapman (Chatto & Windus, £7.95)
Witches, by Erica Jong (Granada, £12.50)

PH

Roads

London and South-east: M3 Lane closures between junctions 3 (*Bagshot/ Bracknell*) and 4 (Frimley); delays also A30 at Bagshot. A307: Roadworks on George Street, Richmond, between Sheen Road and Hill Street. A205: Roadworks on South Circular Road at junction of Norwood Road, beside Tulse Hill station.

Midlands: M1: Roadworks between junctions 14 (Newport Pagnell) and 18 (A428, Rugby). A5: Single line traffic N of Nuneaton, Warwickshire. A625: Closed at Mam Tor, Derbyshire; diversion.

North: *A192: Roadworks along* Newgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland. A693: Roadworks *at High Handenhold, Co Durham.* A1/A5136: Lane closures on Catterick by-pass, N Yorkshire.

Wales and West: A55: Roadworks between Chester and Eweloe. M4/M5: Roadworks at Almondsbury interchange, near Severn Bridge. A358: Roadworks E of Taunton.

Scotland: M8 Lane closures near junction 5 M90: Single lane trafic northbound at junction 3 (Cowdenbeath); lane closures both ways at junction 2 (A823, Dunfermline). M9: Lane closures at Craigforth (junction 10).

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private Members' Bills: Cinematograph Bill, third reading; Firearms Bill, report; Gaming (Amendment) Bill, report.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.78	1.70
Austria Sch	31.15	29.15
Belgium Fr	89.25	84.25
Canada $	2.27	2.18
Denmark Kr	14.87	14.12
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.21
France Fr	11.40	10.80
Germany Dm	4.40	4.15
Greece Dr	116.00	109.00
Hongkong $	10.90	10.30
Italy Lira	2380.00	2280.00
Japan Yen	448.00	422.00
Netherlands Gld	4.86	4.60
Norway Kr	11.30	10.70
Portugal Esc	132.00	125.00
South Africa Rd	2.39	2.19
Spain Pta	189.00	180.00
Sweden Kr	10.96	10.38
Switzerland Fr	3.69	3.47
USA $	1.88	1.81
Yugoslavia Dnr	95.00	89.00

London: The FT index closed up 1.5 at 567.9.

The papers

The chance of peace in the South Atlantic is better than at any time since the invasion, says the **Daily Mirror**, but if peace is to come it must come quickly.

The job of removing Argentina from the Falklands remains unchanged says the **Daily Mail**, but "the task force is much more vulnerable than we thought".

"A ceasefire without Argentine withdrawal is a nonsense", says the **Daily Express**, "and must lead to our defeat".

Die Welt fears that Britain and Argentina are "bombing each other further away from the negotiating table", while the conservative **Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeiting** stresses that all mediation must "primarily assure an honourable outcome" for *Britain* as the side that was attacked. The more left-wing **Frankfurter Rundschau**, however, says Mrs Thatcher should have been more patient, and asks whether her response has been "worthy of support".

Le Monde fears the Falklands conflict may overflow into the Antarctic at forthcoming talks on fishing and mineral rights in the area, when there is unlikely to be *a "serene spirit between Britain* and Argentina at the conference table."

Top ten films

The top ten films in London:
1 Private Lessons
2 Chariots of Fire/Gregory's Girl
3 The Border
4 Quest for Fire
5 On Golden Pond
6 Evil Under the Sun
7 Reds
8 The Boat
9 Butterfly
10 Sharky's Machine

The top five in the provinces:
1 Chariot's of Fire/Gregory's Girl
2 *The Boogens/The Evictors*
3 Death Wish II
4 Quest for Fire
5 Kentucky Fried Movie

Compiled by Screen International.

Task force advice

Letters for servicemen on Falklands task force ships should be sent to BFPO Ships, giving name, rank, number and ship.

The Ministry of Defence issued the following numbers for relatives to call for casualty information: **Rosyth:** 0383 412191; **Faslane:** 0436 71125; **Plymouth:** 0752 666666; **Portland:** 0305 821547; **Portsmouth:** 0705 755212; **Chatham:** 0634 812771.

Weather forecast

Pressure will be uniform over much of the country, with a trough of low pressure edging over western districts.

6 am to midnight

London, E, Central S, Central N England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, sunny periods after clearance of mist and fog; wind variable, light; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

SE England, E Anglia: Cloudy at first with some mist and fog patches, sunny intervals developing with scattered showers; wind W to NW, light; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

W Midlands, NW England, Lake District: Dry, sunny periods after *clearance of mist and fog, cloudier* later; wind variable, light; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

SW England, Wales: *Rather* cloudy, with light rain or drizzle, sunny intervals in E; wind SW, light; *max temp* 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of rain or drizzle; wind S to SE, light or moderate; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50 F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Dry, sunner periods, cloudier later, wind variable, light; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dry, sunny periods, wind SE, light or moderate; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

Outlook for the weekend: Becoming milder, rain in places.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind N to NW light or moderate, sea slight. **Straits of Dover, English Channel (E):** Wind W or NW light or moderate, sea slight. **St George's Channel:** Wind SW veering W, moderate, sea slight. **Irish Sea:** Wind *S, moderate or fresh, veering W, sea* slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 5.22am Sun sets: 8.33 pm
Moon rises: 7.53pm Moon sets: 5.53am
Full moon tomorrow

Lighting-up time

London 9.03 pm to 4.51 am
Bristol 9.12 pm to 5.01 am
Edinburgh 9.33 pm to 4.45 am
Manchester 9.19 pm to 4.51 am
Penzance 9.20 pm to 5.17 am

Yesterday

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	8	46	Guernsey	f	9	48
Birmingham	c	10	50	Inverness	[illegible]	7	45
Blackpool	c	10	50	Jersey	f	9	48
Bristol	f	12	54	London	c	6	43
Cardiff	c	11	52	Manchester	f	11	52
Edinburgh	sn	3	37	Newcastle	c	5	41
Glasgow	c	6	43	Ronaldsway	c	5	41

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Ryde Weymouth Southampton: 14c (57F); lowest day max: St Abbs Head: 4c (39F); highest rainfall: London, Heathrow 0.91in; highest sunshine: Falmouth 1hr.

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 10C (50F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 4C (39F). Humidity: 7 am, 71 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, .53in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 2.4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,014.7 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

NOON TODAY

b-blue sky, bc-blue sky and cloud, c-cloudy, o-overcast, f-fog, d-drizzle, h-hail, m-mist, r-rain, s-snow, th-thunderstorm, p-showers, pr-periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.23	7.0	2.47	7.2
Aberdeen	1.50	3.9	1.59	4.0
Avonmouth	7.40	12.8	8.10	13.0
Belfast	11.34	3.3	11.58	3.2
Cardiff	7.35	11.8	7.55	12.0
Devonport	6.23	5.3	6.44	5.4
Dover	11.41	6.3	11.55	6.5
Falmouth	5.53	5.1	6.14	5.2
Glasgow	1.38	4.5	1.34	4.7
Harwich	12.14	3.9	12.44	4.0
Holyhead	10.55	5.3	11.13	5.7
Hull	6.56	7.0	7.03	7.3
Ilfracombe	6.32	8.8	6.51	8.8
Leith	3.03	5.3	3.23	5.4
Liverpool	11.52	9.1		
Lowestoft	10.15	2.3	10.17	2.4
Margate	12.20	4.5	12.57	4.6
Milford Haven	6.47	6.7	7.07	6.8
Newquay	5.38	6.8	5.58	6.8
Oban	6.13	3.7	6.40	3.8
Penzance	5.20	5.4	5.40	5.5
Portland	7.31	1.9	8.07	2.0
Portsmouth			12.02	4.5
Shoreham	11.49	5.9		
Southampton	11.23	4.3	11.50	4.4
Swansea	6.57	9.2	7.17	9.3
Tees	4.15	5.1	4.28	5.3
Walton-on-Naze	12.02	4.0	12.27	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarboro	5.8	—	11	52	Sun int.
Bridlington	3.7	—	12	54	Cloudy
Cleethorpes	1.3	.15	7	45	Rain
Cromer	5.3	.34	11	52	Showers
Gorleston	8.3	.33	13	55	Sun pd
Lowestoft	9.5	.39	11	52	Rain am
Clacton	5.3	.17	12	54	Showers
Margate	7.5	.20	12	54	Showers
Folkestone	4.2	.20	10	50	Showers
Hastings	2.2	.09	10	50	Showers
Eastbourne	1.1	.40	9	48	Cloudy
Worthing	1.6	.28	10	50	Rain
Littlehmptn	2.1	.74	11	52	Thunder
Bognor R	2.3	.70	10	50	Thunder
Hayling Is	2.1	.14	11	52	Thunder
Southsea	•	.49	13	55	Showers
Ryde	2.6	.42	14	57	Rain
Sandown	5.0	.33	13	55	Showers
Shanklin	4.9	.41	13	55	Rain
Ventnor	4.4	.21	12	54	Rain
Bournemouth	5.8	.14	13	55	Sun int
Poole	5.8	.17	14	57	Showers
Swanage	5.3	.03	13	55	Showers
Weymouth	5.7	.07	14	57	Sun int
Exmouth	9.7	.33	13	55	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Torquay	9.4	.37	13	55	Sunny
Falmouth	12.1	.48	10	50	Showers
Penzance	7.5	.16	11	52	Hail
Jersey	8.2	.11	12	54	Showers
Guernsey	—	—	—	—	
Scilly Isles	11.2	.01	11	52	Sunny
Newquay*					
Ilfracombe	8.1	.07	10	50	Sun pd
Tenby	9.3	—	10	50	Sunny
Anglesey	1.9	.31	8	46	Showers
Colwyn Bay	4.0	.06	9	48	Sun int
Southport	4.9	.12	11	52	Rain
Blackpool	4.1	.04	11	52	Showers
Morecambe	8.2	.03	13	55	Showers
Douglas	1.3	.09	7	45	Rain
Aldergrove	11.2	.02	10	50	Sunny
Eskdalemuir	0.2	.09	5	41	Showers
Prestwick	4.7	.52	9	48	Sleet
Abbotsinch	4.3	.28	9	48	Rain
Tiree	11.9	—	8	46	Sunny
Stornoway	7.9	.05	7	45	Sun pd
Lerwick	2.9	.24	6	43	Cloudy
Wick	7.6	.02	6	43	Hail
Kinloss	9.0	—	8	46	Sun pd

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sh, showers; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	17	63	Copenhgn	s	9	48	Majorca	c	20	68	Rome	f	17	63
Akrotiri	s	22	72	Corfu	s	21	70	Malaga	s	21	70	Salzburg	c	11	52
Alexandria	f	23	73	Dallas				Malta	s	19	66	Sao Paulo			
Algiers	c	22	72	Dublin	c	8	46	Melbourne	sh	17	63	S Francisco			
Amsterdam	c	9	48	Dubrovnik	f	18	64	Mexico C				Santiago			
Athens	s	20	68	Faro	s	19	66	Miami				Seoul	c	13	55
Bahrain	s	31	88	Florence	c	18	64	Milan	c	14	57	Singapore	c	28	82
Barbados				Frankfurt	f	13	55	Montreal				Stockholm	c	10	50
Barcelona	c	17	63	Funchal	c	16	61	Moscow	c	21	70	Strasbourg	f	14	57
Beirut	f	21	70	Geneva	f	8	46	Munich	c	10	50	Sydney	s	23	73
Belgrade	f	24	75	Gibraltar	s	21	70	Nairobi	f	23	73	Tangier	c	18	64
Berlin	c	8	46	Helsinki	f	21	70	Naples	r	20	68	Tehran			
Bermuda				Hongkong	c	24	75	New Delhi	s	34	93	Tel Aviv	s	22	72
Biarritz	c	18	50	Innsbruck	c	15	59	New York				Tenerife	c	18	64
Boulogne	f	8	46	Istanbul	f	14	57	Nice	f	17	63	Tokyo		23	73
Bordeaux	c	10	50	Jo'burg				Oslo	f	10	50	Toronto			
Boston				Jeddah	s	31	88	Ottawa				Tunis	s	24	75
Brussels	c	9	48	Karachi	f	31	88	Paris	c	10	50	Valencia	f	18	64
Budapest	f	21	70	Las Palmas	c	19	66	Peking	s	26	79	Vancouver			
Cairo	s	26	79	Lisbon	f	9	48	Prague	c	9	48	Venice	c	18	64
Cape Tn				Locarno	r	11	52	Reykjavik	f	5	41	Vienna	c	19	66
C'blanca	c	18	64	L Angeles				Rhodes	s	20	68	Warsaw	c	21	70
Chicago				Luxembg	c	8	46	Riyadh	f	37	99	Washington			
Cologne	f	10	50	Madrid	s	14	57	Rio de Jan				Zurich	c	8	46

هكذا من الاصل